ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,010—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1894.

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WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th March.
† GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st „
B.L. OCEANA	6912	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
				FRIDAY.
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	29th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

March 21st — April 4th — April 18th
May 2nd — May 16th

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

...ns. Tons. H.P. To sail on
...nger ....4,119 750 1st April.
...h ....4,194 750 1st May.
...s on board of every Steamer.
...ASSAGE MONEY.
... 2nd Class. Deck.
...DISI.....Rs. 600 Rs. 325 Rs. 150
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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 9th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 8, 1894.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail about
"WERNETH HALL"	4,100	500	24th March.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

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Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 15th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 15th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 9th March, 1894. Agents.

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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

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Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhoea, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal. The Steamer is loading in Prince's Dock, G Shed. For Freight and Passage apply to

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1st Lecture.—"Inadequacy of Materialism," THURSDAY, March 15, at 5-30 P.M.,
At the NOVELTY THEATRE.
2nd Lecture.—"Theosophy and the Religions of India," SUNDAY, March 18, at 5-30 P. M.,
At the GAIETY THEATRE.
3rd Lecture.—"Modern Progress," MONDAY, March 19, at 5-30 P. M.,
At the NOVELTY THEATRE.

Tickets: Numbered Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 1; Dress Circle, As. 8, to be obtained of Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Booksellers, Esplanade Road.
Free Tickets to the Rest of the House, to be had at the Theosophical Society's Hall, Hornby Row; Mr. D. Gostling, Dalal Street; and Messrs. D. Ardeshir and Co., Dhobi Talao.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND [illegible] of Income Tax, for [illegible] has been declared, and [illegible] Office of the Company, on and after [illegible] 1894, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 1st March, 1894, [illegible] Share Certificates.
H. BLACKWELL, Secretary.
Bombay, March 8th, 1894.

[illegible] SPRING RACES—1894.
MARCH 24th, 27th and 29th.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the FINAL ENTRANCES for all Races CLOSE on THURSDAY, 15th instant. For Programme, *see* page 3 of W. I. T. C. Calendar of 30th January 1894.
All Racing in the Afternoons.
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1894, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
2ND. To declare a Dividend.
3RD. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Gordhundas Cursondas as a Director, and to Elect Two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4TH. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta as Auditor in place of Mr. Fukirjee Muncherjee Patell, deceased, and to appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their Remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
દામોદર ઠાકરસી મુળજીની કુંપની,
(*i. e.*), DAMODHER, THUCKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 21st February, 1894.
N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to the 10th March, 1894, both days inclusive.

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Fardunjee Ardaseer Cursetjee as an Auditor made by the Board.
4th.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1894 and to fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th day of March to 11th day of April, 1894.
By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th March, 1894.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
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NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
CHALLENGE CUP RACES.

THE FIRST RACE of the SEASON will be SAILED on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 P.M.
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

JUBBULPORE SKY RACES

WILL TAKE place March 29th and 31st. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Entries CLOSE on March 10th, 20th and 28th, respectively. Prospectuses from Honorary Secretary.
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Jubbulpore Sky Races,
Jubbulpore, C. P.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING advertised to be held on SATURDAY, 10th March, is POSTPONED, owing to a few cases of Chickenpox amongst the Children.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS for Supply of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING MATERIALS, &c., for the year 1894-95 will be received up to 16th March, 1894, at the Secretary's Office, Boys' School, Byculla, where forms of Tenders and Specifications, and other information can be obtained.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, French and English Confectionery, Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.
C. HIRSCH.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS, &c., for H. M.'s House of Correction and Government Workhouse, Bombay, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895.
Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.
The Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 14th March, 1894.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
W. P. WALSHE, CAPTAIN,
Superintendent.
Jail Office, Byculla, 26th February, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A DYEING FACTORY, SHEDS, CASKS, WATER PIPES, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Officia Assignee, H. C., and in re Ahmed Aba Koraiwala, an insolvent, lately carried on business as a dyer in partnership with Sulleman Aba, under the name of Sulleman Aba, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Factory premises, near Sivri Koliwada, opposite Haji Noormamed Haji Maizula's Musjid, consisting wooden and tiled dwelling shed, Mangalore and country-tiled factory sheds, 68 dyeing tubs with waste-water colour tins, water pipes, planking, shutters, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SURAT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1894, at 4 P. M., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Gavarishankar Vankatram, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Maneckji Cowasji Mody, Edalji Maneckji Mody and Ruttansha Maneckji Mody, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of land, with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Machhli-Pith, Pestanji Vakil Street, Shapore Zilla, Surat, in the Sub-district of Surat, and registered in City C No. 4, Survey No. 147, admeasuring about 36 square yards, according to the measurement in the map dated 24th August, 1871, and in length east to west 3½ guj, and in breadth north to south about 17 guj, and bounded on the north by the property of Beramsha and Burjorjee and Dinshah, the sons of Hormasji Nasserwanji Pestanji, and the property, bearing Sy. No. 148, of Rattanshe Pestanji and Motabhoy Pestanji, on the east by the street-road, on the south by the property of the son and heir of Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy, and on the west by the property of the sons of Mancherji Pestanji Wadia, Edalji Barzorji and Cooverji Dadabhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF MEDICINE, TOILET REQUISITES, PROVISION, SHOP FURNITURE, &C.

Under instructions from C A Turner, Esq, Official Assignee, H C, and in re Maneckjee Cursetjee Cama, traded under the name of Leopold and Co., insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p m, at No 6, Colaba Causeway, consisting liquid and powder medicines in glass stopper bottles ointment pots, compressed drugs, aerated water bottles, sarsaparilla, castor oil, glycerine, eye washers, toothpaste, dill water, feeding bottles, sponges, chemical food, brushes, soaps, scent, tea, biscuit, provision, tobacco, cigars, wine, spirit, beer, lozenges, dispensing cupboards, show cases, counters, shelves, measure glasses, funnels, scale, tincture press, phials, syringes, percolator, corks, tables, chairs, clock, gas pendants, &c.

SALE OF SODA MACHINE, KEROSINE OIL ENGINE CORN THRESHING MACHINE, TANKS, CARTS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Maneckjee Cursetjee Cama, traded under the name of Leopold & Co. (insolvents), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 12, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla (opposite to Mr. E. D. Sassoon's bungalow), consisting soda machine by Hayward Tyler and Co. (with bottling machine), kerosine oil engine, 4 H. P., with boiler (Mahler and Rochester Stauffer system, by Messrs J. M. Grob & Co.), shaftings with pulleys and belting, corn threshing machine by Richmond and Chandler iron tanks, platform weighing machine, aerated water bottles, cane baskets, table, counters filter, soda carts, humbers, &c.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of markets; and license fees from Fudkarees and Cammattrees at the Dellsle Road Sheep Market, etc., for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895.
For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 10, 1894.

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PERRIER JOUET AND Co	Epernay.
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BABA LUXMON,
Secretary.
Chunam Kiln Road, 1st March, 1894.

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OF VALUABLE DECCAN ICE MACHINERY.
A Favourable Opportunity to Capitalists.
On SATURDAY, the 10th MARCH, 1894,
Commencing at 4 P.M.
Under a Deed of Mortgage, dated 15th May, 1889.

THE Undersigned has been favoured with instructions from Mr. EDULJEE DINSHAW, of Kurrachee, the Mortgagee, to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the above date, time, and place, the whole of the VALUABLE MACHINERY of the DECCAN ICE FACTORY, situated in the Bund Road, Poona.
The Machinery is of Silby's Patent. For further particulars apply to
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
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"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."
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"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
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1887 [illegible]
1892 [illegible]
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NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1894.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
PRESIDENCY BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120
Bank of Bengal	20,400	600	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	981
Commercial & Ld. Mga.	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 50 / 10	10 p. c.	185 to 188 / 55 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3½
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	280
	750	50	150	7½	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4?
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	3,625	200	185	18	64
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In	Liquidation			
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	11,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div ?	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,135
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1.
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Leyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	9,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	200	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co. Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	83
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Orient al Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	440
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3
Soundy & Co.	1,050	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	8,200	25	all 100 25	5	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	2501
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 / 880
Apollo	750	2,100	2,200	90	26
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,800	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
Broach Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200	14	117½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	all		107½
Colaba	600	1,000	1,000	20	205
	500	1,880	1,880	20	285
East India	300	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,270
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	120
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	3	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	375
Mahbubpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.		500	500	83	120
Mercantile		125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.		125	400	Nil	375
		250	all	Nil	215
New Berar		500	500	Nil	532½
New Indian		125	125	Nil	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	415
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	481
Sassoon	500	200	500	20	591
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,850
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10 / 230
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	875	200	all	16	215
Volkart		1,001	1000	Rs. 0	955

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Rate.
Ahmedabad	2,000	1,500	1,000		
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	450
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	3 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	3?0
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	1?0
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	770
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	380
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,098	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500		330
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	460
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	660
Hinganghat Mill	750	500	500	4	600
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		200
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135
James Greaves	4,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	800		250		105
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	146
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	780
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	755
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,525
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	3
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr. c	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,525
Mazagon	6,000	0	25	6	110
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1 00	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	111
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,300
Scinderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	110
Southern Mahratta	1,217	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	165
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venaishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	50	90	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,00	25	275
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	—	—
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,00	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 17
Carolus	" 225 nom.
Mexican Dollars	" 180
Gold Five Franc Pieces	" 310 nom.
Bar Silver	" 85
Gold Leaf	" 27
Bar Gold, English	" 27-7
Bar Australian	" 27-2
Bar Bombay	" 26-15
Bar Pekin	" 26-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	103
Three-and-a-half per cent	99½
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	116
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	250
Port Trust Bonds	103
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	105

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 1¼.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2¼.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 2 1-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 2 3-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2 5-32d.
Do. Credit	4 Do. do.	1s. 2 3-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2 9-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 2 7-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2 5-16d.
France	3 Do. do.	1·49¼
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·50¼
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	60 days' do.	99¼
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' do.	99¼
China	30 days' do.	166

A NATIONAL eccentricity of Ukraine Russia is that the maiden does all the courting. When she falls in love with a man she goes to his house and tells him the state of her feelings. If her affections are reciprocated all is well, and a marriage is arranged. If, on the other hand, he has no desire for the union, she remains in the house, hoping to coax him into regarding her suit with favour. The poor fellow cannot treat her with discourtesy or turn her out, for her friends would be sure to avenge the insult. If he is really determined that he won't take her, his best plan is to leave his home and stay away as long as she remains in it.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Inspection 13th Bombay Infantry, Parade Ground, 7-30 a.m.
Bombay Yacht Club, Challenge Cup Races, 3-30 p.m.
Indian Manufacturing Co., Hummum Street, 4 p.m.
B. V. A. Wheal Cup Competition, Mahaluxmee Fort.
Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Conversational Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Annual Soiree, Cercle Litteraire, Framjee Cowasjee's Institute, 9 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

NOTICE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Victoria Gardens, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Monday, the 12th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Safari entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamer Clyde yesterday; and the steamer Hiroshima Maru left it on Thursday, and the steamer Preston yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imaum entered the dock on Thursday and the steamer Vasna yesterday; the steamer Arara left it on Thursday, and the steamers Carthage, Poseidon, and Thames yesterday.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN INSANE MAN.—Trimbuck Appa, residing at Lohar Chawl, has reported to the police, that his son, named Bhaga, aged thirty years, who is insane, has been missing, since the 7th instant.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Shashtri Narhari Godese will lecture on "The Holy festivals of this age and its refutation by the Shashtras," in Marathi, at the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, at 8 p.m.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The treasurer of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt, through Mr. Veerchand Deepchand of Rs. 300, the donation of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, G.C.S.I., to the funds of the Institution.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A woman, named Rai, residing at Kolbhat Lane, was, on Thursday morning, drawing water from a well, when she became giddy and fell in. Several neighbours ran to her assistance, and managed to take her out alive. The woman sustained no injury.

FIRE IN A COTTON PRESS.—On Thursday evening, a fire broke out amongst a quantity of loose cotton in the mixing-room of the Bombay Cotton Press, at Lower Colaba. The flames were put out in a few minutes by the employes of the Press, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 500 was done to cotton by the water used. The fire is attributed to friction caused by a stone passing through the machinery.

THEFT AT A NATIVE DOCTOR'S HOUSE.—Chiniah Pillay, a native doctor, residing at Kalbadavi Road, has reported to the police, that between 2 and 3 p.m., on Thursday, some one entered his room, the door of which was left open, and stole his metal watch, with gold chain attached, collectively valued at Rs. 175 from a nail in the wall of his room, where it was left hanging. As a number of persons visit the complainant at all times of the day for treatment, it is quite probable that the thief may be one of the doctor's patients.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of his Excellency Admiral Kennedy and the Officers of H. M. S. Boadicea the Band of the vessel will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Indienne	Chiere.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Valse	Weaner Mad'ln	Ziehrer.
Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni.
Galop	Vienna to Paris	Kral.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30, this evening :—

Quick March	Sliddleums	G. W. Mills.
Trio	Buondelmonte	G. Pacini.
Valse	Venetia	C. Lowthian.
Selection	Die Fledermaus	J Strauss.
Valse	Pomone	E. Waldteufel.
Galop	Walley	Heinsdroff.

INSTALLATION AT KAMPTEE.—A numerous gathering of local Masons took place, on Friday evening last, at the Masonic Hall, Kamptee, to witness the installation of Bro. W. T. Bennett as Wor. Master of Lodge "Glittering Star" No. 322, I. C. (The Regimental Lodge of the 1st Batt. Worcestershire Regt.). The board of installation consisted of Wor. Bros. Hilton, Turner, Reynolds, Roscoe, Clark, and Townshend, the ceremony being performed by the last-named. The Warrant of Lodge "Glittering Star" dates as far back as the year 1759.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gangaram Batawa, a notorious gambler and six others were placed, at the instance of Inspector Holdway, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gambling house at Duncan Road and the rest together with the first accused with gambling therein with cards, dice, and money. Inspector Holdway, on a certain information received, proceeded to a house, at Duncan Road, on Thursday noon, and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling. The first accused, against whom stood a record of six previous convictions, was sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Two of the accused were fined Rs. 15 each, while the rest Rs. 10 each.

THE SERVICES OF A PORTUGUESE DOCTOR.—A correspondent, writing from Bushire, says: You must have heard of the cholera epidemic raging throughout the ports of the Persian Gulf during the last hot season. The port of Bushire was not free from this terrible visitation. The plague-stricken people were removed to a small island off the port of Bushire, and the duty of administering medical comforts was entrusted to Mr. J. A. Lobo, the Residency apothecary. The preventive measures adopted by the authorities minimised the influence of the disease and saved many a life. But the burden of helping the poor victims fell on Mr. Lobo who showed himself fully equal to the occasion and administered relief without cessation. The medical officer of the Residency Dr. Lumsden highly eulogized the services of Mr. Lobo, and the Shah's government have recognised them by presenting to Mr. Lobo through the Residency a Cashmere shawl of great rarity, whilst the British Government have given him a gold watch and chain.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—At the instance of Inspector Nolan, Lewis Manuel, a Native Christian, residing at Gazar Street, was yesterday, charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with having in his possession without lawful excuse, instruments of house-breaking. On Thursday morning, at about 3 o'clock, the accused was lurking in a lane, off Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, when he was arrested by a policeman, doing duty at that locality. The accused after arrest, endeavoured to escape from the police custody by biting the policeman's arm, and his attempt would have been successful had not a fellow-policeman come to his assistance in good time. The accused was then taken before Inspector Nolan, and on searching his person in the presence of that Inspector, a carving knife and an iron jemmy were found. It was further ascertained that the accused was a resident of Dharwar and had recently arrived in Bombay from that place. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' hard labour.

ANNUAL SOIREE OF THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—The annual soiree of the Cercle Litteraire will be held this evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The committee of the Cercle has drawn up a very attractive programme, consisting of recitations in French, vocal and instrumental music and a French play. The Misses Pedraza will open the proceedings with an overture on the piano "Le Caliphe de Bagdad." A "Serinade Espagnole," will also be played on the violin, mandolin, and piano by these demoiselles, assisted by Mr. Steer. Miss Pedraza will play a violin solo "Concerto-allegro Molto Appassionato" by Mendelssohn. Mr. P Renault has composed a monologue "Histoire d'um Monologue" for the occasion which he will deliver himself. Mr. Arranger who has just been out from France, will give the monologue "Premier Amour." Two Parsee members of the Cercle Mr. B. E. Punegar and Mr. Jehangir B. D. Petit, will deliver respectively the monologues "Le Pendu and Monsieur de la Palisse." Miss Swift will sing "La Charmante Marguerite" and Mr. Fotiadis will sing "Amour Discret and Le Vallon." The entertainment will conclude with the laughable comedy "La Grammaire," by Eugine Labiche full of sparkling wit, and at the same time instructive and amusing, giving a laughable lesson on the difficult rules relating to the past participle. The performers in this piece are Messrs. Renault, Arranger, Emerat, Fotiadis, and Miss Swift.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,39,000	3,99,000	4,000	5,42,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	238	3	324
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	6,77,000	17,71,000	20,000	24,68,000
Total for 6 weeks	8,16,000	217,0,000	24,000	30,10,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,31,873	3,72,122	6,041	5,10,036
Per mile of Ry do.	79	222	4	305
Total to corresponding date do.	7,70,913	21,56,845	31,460	29,59,218

Increase for the week .... Rs. 31,964
Do. to date .... " 50,782

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly value able in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ALLEGED FALSE AND HYPOCRITICAL STATEMENTS BY A DISTRICT PLEADER.

IMPERATRIX vs. DEWJI VALAD BHAVANI AND LAKSHAMAN VALAD PARSU.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. A. H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, in October last, convicted them under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code of fabricating false evidence for the purpose of using it in a judicial proceeding. The first prisoner was further charged with making a fraudulent claim in the Sinnar Subordinate Judge's Court to property, intending to pevent that property from being taken in execution of a decree, Section 207 of the Penal Code, and with making a false statement in a declaration receivable as evidence, Section 199. The second prisoner was further charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, Section 173 of the Penal Code. The first prisoner was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 193; one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 under Section 207; and six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 199. The second prisoner was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 193, and nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 under Section 193; all the sentences to run consecutively. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the accused; and the Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, stated that the charges framed by the Subordinate Judge of Sinnar, who committed the case, had been altered by him, after recording all the evidence, to those under Sections 193 and 207. The final charge against the accused Dewjee had been added by him. The accused claimed to be tried on the altered charges, which had been framed to meet the evidence as to distinct acts deliberately done by them. These acts were all admitted by the accused, there being for each act a document or two which they themselves had made from the records of the Sinnar Court. Their defence was that the sale deed and receipt, defined in the altered charges, were evidence *bona fide* and real and not, as the prosecution affirmed, hollow, fabricated, and fraudulent transactions. The issue was whether the prosecution had proved the two documents to be hollow, fabricated, and fraudulent, and the Sessions Judge found that it had. He remarked that offences like those which revealed a depth of treachery, cunning, and covetousness of poor, ignorant, gullible men's possessions could not properly be punished without fine in addition to imprisonment; and he passed the sentences above mentioned.

The High Court, after an argument on the case in January last, directed the Sessions Judge to examine the accused's pleader, Wamonrao, liberty being given to the Sessions Judge and the prosecution to examine the Subordinate Judge again on the same matters, if it appeared necessary after taking the pleader's examination.

In forwarding the pleader's deposition to the High Court, Mr. Unwin remarked that his contradictions of the Subordinate Judge, Mr. Nulkar, were false and hypocritical, that he has done his utmost to make them behind Mr. Nulkar's back, and that he (Mr. Unwin) saw no reason at all for putting Mr. Nulkar again into the witness-box. Wamonrao had been given every opportunity to contradict Mr. Nulkar in the witness-box, but did not avail himself of it. Mr. Unwin said, in regard to the vakil's statement on the point, that he refused to believe that vakils of the Sinnar or any other court "have the gross impudence to advise Subordinate Judges what course to take, or not to take, in order to avoid public criticism of their judicial acts."

The accused sent a petition to the High Court, in which they stated that the Sessions Judge had made certain remarks on the deposition of Wamonrao, which were not called for, and that the Sessions Judge went outside the directions of the High Court in examining Mr. Ketkar, accuseds second pleader, in the Sessions Court.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the decision of the Court, said :—After hearing the evidence taken by order of this Court, and the arguments thereon, we are of opinion that it is almost immaterial to the merits. The conduct of the pleader, Wamonrao, as stated by the Subordinate Judge, hardly amounts to more than an intercession for mercy on behalf of his client, Dewji, while the conduct of the prisoners in falling at the Subordinate Judge's feet and asking for pardon (muafi) is ambiguous; as we are of opinion that there are many people who even if innocent would display such conduct and use such words when threatened by an official, such as a Subordinate Judge, with a prosecution for a serious offence. We do not concur with the views of the Session's Judge as to the duty of Wamonrao to contradict as a witness the evidence given by the Subordinate Judge. The latter had made no interpretation against the pleader, and had not treated his intercession as unprofessional conduct. If, however, the Sessions Judge had intimated to the pleader that it might be so regarded, it was open to the pleader, if he so chose, to wait until some formal charge was made against him. The prime duty of Wamanrao at the trial was the defence of his client, and the Sessions Judge had no issue to try except the guilt or innocence of the prisoners. It was, therefore, not improper for Wamanrao and the other pleader to take time to consider whether it was for the interests of the prisoners, that Wamanrao should be called as a witness. At any rate it is no part of the duty of the trying Court or of this Court to determine whether the pleaders acted rightly in their conduct of the defence. After full hearing on the merits of the case we concur in the conclusions of the Sessions Judge, which are supported by the opinions of both the assessors. We therefore confirm the convictions and sentences, with the exception of those passed on the prisoner Dewji under Section 199 of the Indian Penal Code. The Charge under that Section was framed by the Sessions Judge during the course of the trial, because the prisoner Dewji during the course of the trial, tendered in evidence the plaint which he has filed in order to prove in a Civil Court that the conveyance to him (charge at the trial as fraudulent) is really the record of a genuine transaction. If a prisoner is thus liable to be charged and punished at the same trial, for producing evidence which the trying court at once assumes to be false or fabricated, the defence will be most seriously hampered and the interests of justice, which hang on the impartial character of the trial will be imperiled. Section 193 prohibits in general terms the Court of Sessions from sitting as a Court of Original Jurisdiction; the general rule is that no one can be tried there unless there has been a preliminary inquiry whereby he learns what is imputed against him and is thus unable to make his defence. The inquiry is generally held by a Magistrate, but under Sec. 477 the Court of Sessions may commit or admit to bail and try persons committing certain offences before it, among which those under Sec. 199 of the Penal Code are included. But we do not think the words of Sec. 477 of the Procedure Code are meant to empower a Judge there and then, during the course of a Sessions trial to say of some document filed as evidence that the offence has been committed. Such procedure would prejudice the trial of the case before him and grievously impair the case, whether that of the Crown or the prisoner, in which the document is produced. There ought to have been a separate proceeding at the end of the trial already begun. We now reverse the conviction and sentence passed on Dewji under Section 199.

Their lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences passed upon both prisoners, with the exception of the conviction of and the sentence passed upon Dewji under Section 199 of the Penal Code, which the Court reversed.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Khan Bahadur MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM, the Fifth Judge.)

RIVAL CLAIMANTS TO COMPENSATION.

H. A. ACWORTH vs JALBHAI ARDESHIR SETT AND DAWOOD JAFFER MOORGIWALLA.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji and Kolah, appeared for the first defendant, while the second defendant was represented by Mr. Atmaram, the plaintiff being discharged at the hearing from the commencement.

His Honor, in delivering judgment, said :—This is an inter-pleader suit, and I have discharged the plaintiff who was simply a stake-holder. He had filed this suit to enable the two defendants in the case to get a judicial decision in respect of their rival claims to the compensation, which the plaintiff has paid for the 21·87 square yards of land taken up by him. The first defendant is the fazindar landlord and the second defendant holds the land from him as his tenant. It is not disputed that the first defendant is the landlord. The land is denoted by No. 72 as per exhibits A and B, and by No. 55, as per first defendant's ledger, Exhibit E. The first defendant claims the compensation, and takes his stand on Exhibit A, which is dated, 23rd April, 1860. The second defendant has paid rent bills to the first defendant in the name of Subzali, who was his predecessor, as per Exhibit C. Now Subzali is the last signatory to Exhibit A, as appears from Exhibit B. It is objected that though it is intelligible that Exhibit A which is dated 23rd April 1860, has not been stamped. Exhibit B, which contains the subsequent signatures, should have been stamped. Now the question here is not whether Exhibit B has been stamped, but whether the signatories, as per Exhibit B, have had notice of the existence of Exhibit A, through which the first defendant claims the compensation awarded by the plaintiff. Now again Exhibit R is a conveyance with a Gujarati endorsement from Shraif Gangji to Subzali, who is the second defendant's predecessor. The second defendant's mortgagee produces Exhibit R, in which a distinct reference is made to the land in question, and No. 72 is mentioned in Gujerati endorsement, No. 72 being the number which denotes the first column of Exhibit B, in which the signatures to Exhibit A appear. Is there then any shadow of doubt that the second defendant is aware of the existence of Exhibit A and Exhibit B? The second defendant has admitted Exhibit A by his conduct. He has paid rent under it as per Exhibit C, and asked permission from the first defendant to whitewash the premises and to re-build as per Exhibits K, L, M, and N I need not go into the several clauses of Exhibit A, as Mr. Atmaram has said that if Exhibit A binds the second defendant, then the whole of the compensation goes to the first defendant. I am not, therefore, obliged to say that in this instance the Land Acquisition Act has no application whatever. I hold that the second defendant is bound hand and foot by Exhibit A, and that the compensation must go to the first defendant alone. The evidence in this case is all one way, and the second defendant has, I think, wisely abstained from going into the box. The first defendant is the landlord, and the compensation has been paid in respect of the land taken up by the plaintiff. So the whole of the compensation can go to him alone who is the landlord. The dictum *Cujus est solum ejus est usque ad coelum* has its qualifications, and in this instance also it applies to the position of the first defendant in a restricted sense. I have allowed Rs. 15 as professional costs to the plaintiff's learned solicitors, the same to be deducted from the moneys deposited in court by the plaintiff. Decree for the first defendant, Jalbhai, for Rs. 437-6-4 and costs incurred by the first defendant. Professional costs to the learned counsel for the first defendant Rs. 45 against the second defendant.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE annual Convocation of the Allahabad University took place at Allahabad on Tuesday, Mr. T. Conlan delivering his first address as Vice-Chancellor. It is the manner of Vice-Chancellors—and of all other functionaries—to pronounce a eulogy on their predecessors, but certainly Mr. Conlan's expression of regret at the loss sustained by the University through Sir John Edge's demission of office was no mere word-tribute. Sir John entered on the Vice-Chancellorship in the days when the affairs of the University were inchoate, when rules and regulations had to be hammered out, when the various Faculties had to be established and their relations arranged, and when all the different courses of study had to be elaborated—in short, when the Senate had long sederunts and lived laborious days. For six years Sir John stuck to his post, leaving it only when order had been evolved out of chaos, and the new University was fairly started, its primary problems solved and difficulties overcome, and its course for the future marked out with tolerable clearness. Mr. Conlan, therefore, hardly exaggerated matters when he said that the debt of gratitude which all interested in the success of the University owe to Sir John Edge can never be repaid.

THE Habitual Criminals Bill is to be re-drafted by the light of the recommendations made by local Administrations and other authorities consulted on the subject. It will not, therefore, come before the Imperial Legislative Council until next cold weather Session in Calcutta. The delay will have its advantages, as there is much difference of opinion as to the coercive treatment of habitual offenders, more particularly as regards the powers to be entrusted to the police.

IN addition to the partial resumption of the "famine grant" and economies in expenditure, the Government of India will squeeze the local Governments in order to meet next year's deficit. These administrations will feel the pinch severely, as they have to provide forty lakhs for exchange compensation. It is a weak and indefensible policy, this crippling of the provinces, and affords yet another instance of the evil effect of the exemption of cotton goods from the new duties.

THE recent heavy rains have caused considerable damage to the line on the Sind-Pishin Railway, there being no less than ten breaks on Sunday last between Dirgi and Chaman. Minor breaks have been repaired, but there are still two, one at Khanai and one at Mud Gorge, which necessitate the transhipment of baggage and passengers. As usual, the line near Mud Gorge has suffered most damage, about four hundred feet of embankment at one place having slipped entirely from beneath the metals, besides minor subsidences in a length of about three hundred yards. The hill above was still slipping yesterday afternoon. Through communication is not likely to be restored in less than a month. Mails are said to be arriving three and four hours late.

MR. MANISTY, Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, will probably be selected to act as Accountant-General, Madras, when Mr. Rawlins proceeds on leave. Mr. Manisty is senior in point of service to more than one Accountant-General, having arrived in India at the end of 1873.

THE Government of India have, we understand, instructed the local Governments that geological surveys should be undertaken by them mainly with a view to test the extent of the metalliferous areas in the several provinces. Chota Nagpur, with its promise of goldfields, will doubtless be systematically examined first of all.

A STRONG rumour prevailed in Calcutta that the home authorities would give way in the matter of the cotton duties. The belief, which the *Pioneer* is inclined to think may have some foundation, is that a compromise will be effected by the imposition of a duty on the very finest counts. The case, however, is not one where any compromise of the kind will or ought to satisfy public opinion in India.

THREE large boatfuls of jute were going to Calcutta for consignment to some merchants, and while passing through the Mutla river, the boats were attacked by about 300 villagers, who took all the cargo. The police having interfered, the villagers also attacked them, seriously wounding three persons, who are lying in a precarious condition in the Alipore Hospital. The culprits have not yet been arrested.

ANOTHER regimental quartermaster at home is under arrest, pending his trial by General Court-Martial, on charges of irregularities in connection with his stores and accounts, involving an alleged deficiency of about £300. The battalion in question, the 1st Royal Sussex, is one of the best regulated in the Army, and much surprise is felt that even a suspicion of irregularity in regard to its internal economy should have arisen. It is to be feared that, as in the recent case of Quartermaster Thorpe, of the Royal Irish Rifles, the case will give another instance of lack of proper supervision on the part of the Army Clothing Department. In that case it was proved before the Court-Martial that gross neglects, extending over several years, were allowed to pass unnoticed, whereby a loss was occasioned to the public of about £2,000. No doubt documents were falsified, but that would not account for the undetected existence of malpractices for so long a period.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 17th Feb. were Rs. 14,762. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 11,459. Increase, Rs. 3,303. Receipts per mile for the week ended 17th February, 1894, Rs. 289-7-3. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 224-11-1. Increase, Rs. 64-12-2. Receipts from 1st Jan. to 17th Feb., 1894, Rs. 57,909. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 66,862. Decrease, Rs. 8,953.

AT a meeting of the Burma Turf Club, held on Friday week, further enquiry was made into the Iroquois case. Graham was warned off the course for life, and Aga Ally and Ko Oh for five years each. All po[illegible] which they held an interest at the date of [illegible]eeting have been disqualified for life.

A SOMEWHAT curious incident is reported from the village of Nicolaefskaya, in the province of Kharkoff. A peasant, named Litvinoff, with a very handsome wife, sold her to another, called Lukianoff, for the sum of a hundred and sixty roubles, giving a receipt in due form for the money. In a fortnight, however, he wished to buy her back, and her purchaser was quite willing, but the woman refused. The original husband referred the matter to the Zemsky Natchalink, who declined to interfere, and the Communal authorities also declared that it was no business of theirs. Consequently, the wife remains with the man who bought her.

A DEBATE took place in the German Reichstag concerning the recent flogging of women in the Cameroons and consequent revolt. The action of the German official, Herr Leist, who is said to have ordered the flogging, was severely censured, and Dr. Kayser, the head of the Colonial Department, stated that if the circumstances of the flogging were as reported, Herr Leist would not escape the most severe punishment.

THE famous project of the *Canal des Deux Mers* which is to unite the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean, is coming forward once more in France, but that it will ever answer the expectations of its most enthusiastic advocates writes, the *Army and Navy Gazette* we refuse to believe. The long-discussed idea first took something like definite shape in 1876, when the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux investigated the question, and a society was formed to study the preliminary proposals of M. Verstraet. The result was that plans were prepared by M. Godin de Lepinay, in 1880, who projected a canal that would give passage to the largest battleships. These plans were submitted to a committee composed of seven inspectors-general of roads and bridges, a mining and a hydrographic engineer, and two admirals. Certain difficulties were raised, and a new society was thereupon established to solve them, which has since been transformed into the Societe Anonyme du Canal des Deux Mers. On the part of this company M. Bastissol, deputy of the Pyrenees Orientales, presented to the Chamber, last March, a project of which we gave our readers an account at the time. No day could then be found for the discussion, but the project has now been presented anew. The plans upon which it is based have been prepared by M. Rene Kerviler. Briefly, they provide for a canal 8½ metres deep, which might be increased in depth to 9 or even 10 metres, in order to admit the passage of the largest battleships. There would be 22 locks or groups of locks, and the line followed would be from Bordeaux (with a branch to Arcachon) by the right bank of the Garonne to Tolouse, thence crossing to the other bank, to Narbonne by the col de Naurouse, debouching into the etang de Gruisan, with access beyond to the sea. Three views are taken of the project in France: Some advocate the *status quo*, a view expressed in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* recently, contending that such a canal as is proposed will have neither a commercial nor a strategic value. Others, like Admiral Reveillere, contend that the Canal due Midi should be deepened as a mere *canal de cabotage*, whereby coasting and other small craft, including, of course, torpedo-boats, might pass between the Channel and the Mediterranean. Finally, come Admiral Planche and the advocates of the great strategic canal, through which whole fleets may pass, whose project is now before the Chamber. The stupendous character of their proposals may be gathered from the fact that they estimate the total cost of contruction and materials at £27,400,000, or, including interest upon capital during the period of construction, and incidental expenses, £30,400,000.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE COTTON CROP.

THE fourth and final memorandum on the cotton crop of the year 1893-94, says :—In respect of what is known as the early crop there is nothing to add to the information already given in the memorandum published on the 22nd December, 1893, which ran as follows :—

In Upper India the frequent rains of the early summer were favourable for sowings, and the retuns of area sown are in marked contrast to the poor figure of last year. In the North-Wastern Provinces the area, though still below average, is 25 per cent. in excess of that sown in 1892-93; and in the Punjab the area is 23 per cent. over the normal and as much as 74 per cent. over that of last year. In Bengal the early rains proved excessive, and the sowings seem to have been much on a par with those of the previous season, but the area sown in the Central Provinces was large. In Berar it showed a slight decrease; and in Bombay, though slightly below that of last year, it was much above average. In Madras the season was favourable, and almost all districts report an increase in the area.

The continuous summer rains in Upper India were in general obstructive to weeding, and special damage was caused in parts of the Punjab by floods in July and in the North-Western Provinces by rains and high winds in October. The gross out turn in the North-Western Provinces is, however, estimated to be 52 per cent. over that of the preceding year, and the Punjab outturn, which is reported as 27 per cent. over the normal and 68 per cent. over that of 1892-93, is the best reported since 1886. In the rest of India, however, the rains were not so favourable. In Bengal the crop is of importance in the Chittagong Hill Tracts only, and there the outturn has been especially poor. In the Central Provinces the unwonted rainfall in November reduced what was expected to be a full crop to one which will be little, if at all, above the average; and in the Berars the evil effects of the summer rains, though modified by the break in October, have now been enhanced by the same unseasonable November rainfall which had the result of reducing the outturn to some 21 per cent. below the normal. In the chief cotton-bearing tracts of Bombay also the November rain, coming in the wake of a succession of heavy falls and long breaks, is reported to have done damage; but the outturn per acre, though below the standard, is so much in excess of that of last year, that, in spite of a falling off in area, the gross outturn is nearly 59 per cent. in excess of that of 1892-93. The crop in Madras is, generally speaking, in good condition, and the average outturn is estimated at some three-fourths of the standard."

Satistics have since been received of the late crop in Bombay and Madras, which are incorprated in the table attached. It appears that owing to favourable rains for sowing, the area under cotton in Bombay is some 10 per cent. in excess of the average and of the area sown last year. The excess is fairly well-distributed through the Presidency, but is particularly noticeable in the Sind districts. In Madras also owing partly to a better season than that of 1892-93 and partly to the absence of the necessity for substituting food-crops for cotton, the area sown is considerably larger than that of last year, and as in Bombay the excess is well distributed.

The outturn of the Bombay crop is approximately equal to that obtained last year, but is not up to the average. In Sind the crop has done fairly well, but elsewhere in the Presidency, owing mainly to the autumn rains and cloudy weather, the prospects, especially of American varieties, are not favourable. The Madras crop is, generally speaking, a moderate one, and is quoted at 10 annas or five eighths of a full average yield.

The Provincal memorandum gives the following detailed information :—"In the Kistna, the crop is reported to have been damaged by very heavy late rainfall. In the Deccan districts, the crops are stunted, and in parts diseased. In the Central districts, the crops are generally fair and in parts good. In the south, owing apparently to the fact that the rainfall in December was much below the average, the probable outturn is reported at only 9½ annas. This latter crop may, however, still improve very considerably."

The exports by sea during the first nine months of 1893-94 (ending 31st December 1893) amounted to 824,904 bales as compared with 953,535 bales in the corresponding period of 1892-93.

BENGAL OIL SEEDS.

A preliminary Note on the oilseed crops of Bengal 1893-94, based on District Officers' reports received from 11th January to 12th February 1894. (Returns from all districts in the Lower Provinces, except Midnapore and Singhbhum) says :—

Explanatory.—The chief oilseed crops in these Provinces are linseed, rapeseed, and mustard. The minor oilseeds are castor, sesamum or gingelly (til), sorguza (niger oilseed), and a few others of less importance. Of til there are two varieties: one which is sown in the rains and reaped about the same time as winter rice, and the other sown about the close of the cold weather and reaped shortly before the setting in of the rains.

Character of the season.—Heavy rainfall was a marked characteristic of the latter part of the monsoon season of 1893. In the month of September the rainfall was above the normal in all parts of these Provinces, except in Eastern Bengal. The rainfall in the month of October was also in most districts above the normal, the excess ranging from 2 per cent. in Orissa, and 5 per cent. in North Bengal, to 47 per cent. in Chota Nagpur and 58 per cent. in North Bihar. Scattered and light showers fell in the beginning of November. On the whole the reports appear to show that the sowing of the oil seed crops was to some extent retarded by excessive moisture in the ground, and that after sowing the showers were not generally sufficient for the proper development of the crops. From the middle of November to the first week of February these Provinces had practically no rain. In Bihar showers at the beginning of February improved the prospects of the standing crops. Rain is needed in Central Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

Area cultivated.—Exclusive of Midnapore and Singhbhum, the total normal area sown with oilseed crops in these Provinces is shown in the attached statement as 4,736,739 acres. The normal area shown in the return appended to the final report on the oilseed crops of 1892-93 in Bengal was 4,724,370 acres. The difference of 12,369 acres is due to the inclusion of the til crop in the present returns for Khulna, Darjeeling, Rangpur, and Lohardaga, and to revised figures now submitted by District Officers. For the same causes the estimated area of the oilseed crops of 1892-93, as now given, exceeds that shown in last year's final report on oilseeds by 32,324 acres. The estimate for the area sown this year with oilseeds, except Midnapore and Singhbhum districts, for which returns have not been received, amounts for these Provinces to 4,011,579 acres or 725,160 acres (15·3 per cent.) less than the normal area; and 188,233 acres (4·4 per cent.) less than the area returned for the crop of 1892-93, omitting the Midnapore and Singhbhum figures. The estimate of normal areas, however, is open to considerable doubt.

Character of the crops.—The outturn of the different kinds of oilseeds taken together for the 43 districts from which returns have been obtained is given in the attached statement as 12⅔ annas. This has been estimated arithmetically with reference to the district areas and outturns. The crop is probably at least a 14-anna crop for the Province

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 6th March were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 5th, 8 feet against 6 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing. Harvesting of oilseeds commenced in some talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 3 feet 7 inches against 4 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Wheat crops in good condition. Peas slightly injured by insects in four, and jambha and rapeseed by frost in one taluka. Rainfall 1 inch 32 cents in nine talukas. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops in good condition except in four talukas where they have been slightly damaged by rust and blight. Rain in four talukas 1 to 41 cents. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder abundant.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Light showers of rain. Rabi crops thriving and forming into grain.

Thar and Parkar.—Reaping of rapeseed and jambha crops commenced in Nara Valley division.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 3rd March 1894). —Catton picking commenced in the Dhandhuka taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain at Godhra 2 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 3rd March 1894).—Standing crops in good condition except that of tuver and jiru. Tobacco cutting, gram harvesting and sugarcane pressing progressing. Prospects generally good. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking and reaping of rabi jowari and wheat in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of cotton crops below the average owing to unseasonable rain and cloudy weather in January last which damaged cotton pods. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 3rd March 1894).—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking continues. Reaping of wheat crops commenced. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Reaping of rabi crops and preparations of lands for next season continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Threshing of kharif crops completed and that of rabi crops commenced in all the talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature nil on 28th and 6th, 1 warm from 1st to 3rd and on 5th, and 2 warm on 4th. Vapour in air excessive from 28th to 5th and normal on 6th. Wind normal.

Thana.—State of rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress. Rabi crops, fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—State of summer crops good except in the Malvan taluka where they are damaged by small insects.

Poona.—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress throughout the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of wheat, gram and jowari continues in parts. Thseshing general. Ploughing for next season in progress. Fodder and agricultural stock in good condition. Jawari cheaper in Karjat and dearer in Kopargaon taluks.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 3rd March 18894).—Reaping of rabi crops nearly completed. Lands are being prepared for the next season in the Karmala and Pandharpur talukas. Prospects and probable outturn of crops on the whole good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight fall in the price of jowari in the Karmala, Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Reaping of rabi crops completed in some and in progress in other talukas. State of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain in the Bijapur and Bagevadi talukas 23 cents each. Standing crops good. Cotton pods opening. Harvesting of rabi crops progressing.

Belgaum.—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Standing crops good. Harvesting of wheat and gram and picking of cotton in progress. Exotic cotton blighted in the Hubli, Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur, Karajgi and Ron talukas and in the Mundargi petha. Rats injuring cotton and kusumba in the Mundargi petha.

Kanara.—Young rice plants thriving. Garden crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Threshing of wheat, picking of cotton and manufacturing of molasses from sugarcane in progress.

Wadhwan.—Yield of cotton crop is 50 per cent. Harvesting of wheat and gram in progress.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock, standing crops and poppy in fair condition. Gathering of opium juice commenced. Cotton picking and harvesting of rabi crops continue. Scarcity of fodder in Okhamandal and of water in Bet.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 11.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Cruickshank in E flat. —Hymns 96, 556 and 200.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 283 and 31.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Parisian Tones.
Anthem—(1) O rest in the Lord; (2) He that shall endure.—From The Elijah.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-45 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service).—Hymns 107, 185 and 200.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); and Sermon.—Hymns 109, 287, 97 and 91.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Arts.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. —Hymns 200, 173 and 321.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Special Lenten Sermon.—Hymns 93, 266 and 226.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 310, 88 and 32.
Psalm 121 T. French.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer Litany and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 97, 147 and 265.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. H. Dixon. —Hymns 231, 254 and 351.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 291 and 274.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 200, 214 and 215.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba, Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Rev E. Mortimer.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E Knott.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9-30 am.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
(Byculla, Marathi).
10-30 a.m.—Mr. C. Pemberton.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral): Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral): Instruction by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Brother Alban S. S. P.
Alms for the poor.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 119, tune 93.
Hys. 95 and 178, Part 2, Hy. 350.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church is opposite to the main entrance of Prince's Dock, Frere Road.
9-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
11 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Services for Sailors.
Service will be held on board the s. s. Ebreno in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1894.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	March 14th, 11h. 19·4m. p.m.	
Full Moon	" 21st, 7h. 2·5m. p.m.	
Last Quarter	" 29th, 1h. 18·9m. p.m.	

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 10	Annual Soiree, Circle Litteraire, F. C. Institute, 9 p.m. Indian Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. B. V. A. Wheel Cup competition, Mahaluxmee. Harmston's Circus. Bombay Yacht Club, Challenge Cup Races, 3-30 p.m. Inspection 13th Bombay Infantry Parade Ground, 7-30 a.m. Departure of English mail per s. s. Carthage.	6 13	6 8	0 52m / 1 18a	6 51m / 6 57a
Sun. 11	Bombay Foxhounds, Sarr. 5th Sunday in Lent.	6 12	6 8	1 22m / 1 57a	7 20m / 7 31a
Mon. 12	Royal Yacht Club Dance. Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Council Hall Secretariat, 3-30 p.m. Bellary Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s. s. Ganges.*	6 11	6 9	1 54m / 2 30a	7 51m / 8 8a
Tues. 13	Justices' Election of a Councillor. Meeting of University Senate, 5-30 p m. Prize Distribution, Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m. (Hon. Mr. Justice Candy Presiding.)	6 10	6 9	2 28m / 3 31a	8 27m / 8 50a
Wed. 14	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Universal Tobacco Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Public Meeting, Town Hall re-Import Duties.	6 10	6 9	3 6m / 4 40a	9 19m / 10 9a
Thur. 15	Annual Meeting, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Cathedral Schools, 5-30 p.m.	6 9	6 9	4 4m / 6 3a	10 29m / —
Fri. 16	....	6 8	6 10	5 26m / 7 42a	0 16m / 0 2a

* Left Aden at 10 a.m., on Tuesday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 9.

FOR LONDON.
Carthage s—2 boxes gold bar, (Rs 1,89,000), The National Bank of India; 5 boxes silver coins, (Rs 53,800) and 5 boxes gold bar, (Rs. 4,76,300), B Cursetjee; 325 lbs tortoise shell, E Passia and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Elton s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 400 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR HULL.
Chilydra s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 501 cwts myrabollam, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.
Ebro s—3,001 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee; 5,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1021 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramje: 2010 cwts myraboilams, Ebjee Oomersey; 3,001 cwts myrabollams, W Gurster; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams, South I Export Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Ethelaida s—560 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Laseyne s—43 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Asoma s—7,300 cwts mowraseed and 3,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Urania s—2,000 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co, 500 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.
Eton s—6,889 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR MALWA.
Ebro s—300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.
FOR GOTHENBURG.
Ebro s—300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Imaum s—210 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Bisagno s—127 balest twist, Sassoon J David and Co: 32 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co.
Thibet s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 5 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 8 cwt sharkfins, and 3 cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo; 72 cwts sharkfins, and 7 cwts fishmaws, R Fazal; 14 chests opium, The P and O Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Thibet s—24 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 140 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Bisagno s—237 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 23 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Thibet s—52 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

4-94—In person—Bai Chadanbai vs Bai Bhavani.
5-94—In person—Framjee Hormusjee Dodhi vs Ardesir Hormusjee Dodhi and others.
2-94—In person—Hajee Ally Jan Mahomed vs Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyab.
76-93—In person—Gangabai vs Wasudeo Ramchundra Rajwadker and another—Khunderao M.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

605-93—Payne, G and S—Kera Morarjee vs Damjee Khimjee and others—Wadia and G.

For Consent Decree.

610-92—Framjee and M—Senojee Hussajee and another vs Abajee Vajangjee and others—Payne G and S.
459-92—Craigie L and O—N C Macleod and another vs Vizbhookhandas Nagurdas—Muljee and R.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

117-93—Payne, G and S—Gordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Mulji Cursonji and another—J C Cama.
377-89—Little, S N and B—Dona Dolores Escolana Tarregross, and another vs Ramabai and another—Payne, G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

627-93—Mathubhai and J—Framjee Dinshaw Petit vs Mahomed Hussein bin Hoosein Mahomed Changi—Payne G and S.
629-93—In person—Heerabai alis Salubai vs Pandoo Kassinath Thackur—Chalk, W and S.
613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Welji Nathu and others—Little, S N and B.

and Postponed Long Causes.

457-93—In person a pauper—Veljee Jadowjee vs Jetha Kallianjee and others—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

656-91—Ardasir H and D—Francis Law Latham vs Moulvi Abdul Cader Jetikar and others—Nanu and H and K D S—Part heard.
342-93—Roughton and B—Munsoor Solomon vs. Jacob Aaron Bhaishunker and others. Part heard.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

291-93—Kessowjee Damodhur and another vs Khimjee Jairam Sewjee and others—Little, S N and B.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. -8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE s s Preston, 1, cleared yesterday for and seven deck passen

THE Italian steamer A Tagnasso, cleared y a general cargo and fiv

THE Schooner For cleared yesterday for with a general cargo a

THE B I S N Co's s s tain E P Robinson, a from Calcutta (18th Fe general cargo and 39 de

THE ss Ailsa Craig, 2 arrived in harbour y February, with a carg The vessel is consign

THE Barque Sta Edgett, arrived in Philadelphia, with oil. The vessel is c

THE Ship Nawo Smith, arrived in Newyork via Rid cases kerosine oil, Messrs. W and A G

THE B I S N Captain F E Gillett from Karachi (6th Captain Westrop, an 175 deck passenger Karachi, with a gene passengers. Ms H B B D Lakdawalla, and

VESSELS I
PRI

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	
A	Ebro	1591	W
B	Asama	2450	Sn
C	Safari	891	As
D	Purulia	993	Sa
E	Urania	1703	Sn
F	Eton	1746	N
H	Elton	1596	Pi
K	G M's Mowe	850	Ha
M	Satrunji	547	Ahr
N	Ethelaida	1705	
O	La Seyne	1151	B
P	Lombardy	1571	Tind

HA

Ponani	542	Ahm
Brahamani	525	Budr

VICTO

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	C
1	Peninsular	2711	
3	Thibet	1671	
4	Bisagno	1498	T
5	Carthage	2453	de
7	Chelydra	1794	Guil
12	Banda	2005	Schu
13	Imaum	2707	Pem
15	Bq Gold Phene	493	
16	Malwa	1694	V

MEREWE
Saturda
S S Clyde 4,098

ARR

Mar.	Vessel.	
9	Ailsa Craig (s)	toum, Feb. 14.
	Chindwara (s)	lcutta, Feb. 18.
	Pachumba (s)	rachi, March 6.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Thames (s)	Seaton	China, &c.
	Huzara (s)	Blott	Calcutta &c.
	Poseidon (s)	Fellner	Trieste, &c.
	Hiroshima Maru (s)	Macmillan	Kobe, &c.
	Preston (s)	Geddes	Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Schooner Flor de Mar, Nacoda, for Delagoabay &c.
Steamer Bisagno, Tognasso, for China &c.
" Pachumba, Gillett, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Barque Golden Fleece for Mauritius.
Steamer Chanda, for Persian Gulf.
" Pachumba, for Karachi &c.
" Safari, for Zanzibar &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
3	Malda s	Nash	Rangoon, Feb. 28.
	Imberhorne sp	Roberts	New York, Oct. 24.
4	Maharani s	Elliot	Rangoon, Feb. 23.
	Olive Branch s	Schul	Liverpool, Jan. 20.

DEPARTURES.

March 4.—Steamers Purnea, Kutsang and Madura.
March 5.—Steamers Gulf of Florida, Maharaja, Nizam and Muttra.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March.		
4	Kaisur-i-Hind s	London.
	Lalpoora s	Calcutta.
5	Clan M clean s	Calcutta.
	Capenor s	Shields.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 7.
Owen, Major, Ms. 21st Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad
MARCH 8.
Johnson, Capt. Bengal 36th Sikhs, on leave, from Aden.
Cahusac, Capt. Bo. Marine Battn. on duty, from Mhow.
MARCH 9.
Bush, Capt. Bo 2nd Durham L I, on leave, from Mhow.
Sir Johnson, Major, Bo. 2nd York L I, on duty, from Poona.
Sitwell, Capt. Bo. 2nd Durham L I, on leave, from Mhow.
Stopford, Lt.-Col, Bo. R A, on leave, from Poona.
DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.
Geoghegan, Capt. 3rd Bo. Cavl on leave, to England.
Stock, Lt. Bo. Cavl, on leave, to England.
Lister, Major, Bo. R E, on furlough, to England.
Frazer, Lieut, Bengal, 6th Infy, H C on leave, to England.
Stokes, Lieut. Bo. Comdt at Purandhar off leave, to Purandhur.
Bourk, Surg-Major, Bo A M S, off leave, to Purandhur.
Green Street, Lt-Col, M S, R E, on leave, to England.
Thornhill, L, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Owen, Major, M S 21st Hussars, off leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th March 1894.

1. The Corps will parade for the Wheal Cup Competition to-day as follows :—

No. 1 Company will fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 4-15 p.m. and proceed from Church Gate Station to Grant Road.

No. 2 Company will fall in at Grant Road Station at 4-15 p.m. and on arrival of No. 1 Company, both Companies will form up and march to Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress :—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 7th instant and posted to No 4 sub-division No 1 Company. No 406 Gunner W. Angels.

By Order,
(Sd) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut. Acting Adjt. B V A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th March, 1894.

1. The Regiment will parade to-day Saturday the 10th inst. at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Khaki uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars to-day Saturday the 10th instant as follows :—

St. Mary's School—One double and one single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

Byculla School—One single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. As the Annual Inspection will take place at the end of March, it is requested that all members of the Corps will do their utmost to attend this and the subsequent Parades.

3. There will be Company drill for A Company on every Monday and Thursday until further orders at 5-30 p.m. behind the Town Hall.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Members are reminded that the competitions for the Carbine Championship and for the Recruits Contests will take place at Bandora at the end of the week. Post entries to the Range Officer.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Lieut G O Roos-Keppel, Adjt of the Kurram Militia has obtained privilege leave of absence, for three months.

The Rev H J Spence Gray, Chaplain of Murree, is appointed Chaplain of Lahore, from such date as he may take charge from the Ven'ble A N W Spens, proceeding on visitation.

The Rev G C Peake, Prinl of the Lawrence Asylum, Murree, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Murree from such date as he may take over charge from the Rev H J Spence Gray, transferred.

Lieut H S Fox-Strangways, Asst Commr, from the Hazara to the Peshawar District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 21st of Feb 1894.

Mr W F L Bean, Dist Supdt of Police, Ludhiana, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year.

Mr H C Sanders, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is promoted to Asst Engr. 1st grade, vice Mr A C L Learmonth, Ex Engr 2nd grade, retired.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

Mr R A B Chapman, I C S, Asst Commr, Raipur, is appointed to officiate as a Depy Commr, and is posted to the Sambalpore District.

On being relieved by Mr R A B Chapman, I C S, Mr J Walker, I C S, Offg Depy Commr, Sambalpur, is transferred in the same capacity to Seoni.

Privilege leave for three monts, under Art 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr Raghunath Rao, Extra-Asst Commr, Damoh.

Bgde-Surg-Lieut-Col J B Gaffney, Offg Civil Surg, Jubbulpore, is confirmed in that appointment vice Surg-Lt-Col B Franklin, appointed to the Persl Staff of His Excy the Viceroy and Govr-Genl.

Privilege leave for three months, is granted to Mr E Gray, Depy Commr, Hoshangabad.

Mr A P Napier, I C S, Asst Commr, Hoshangabad, is appointed to officiate as a Depy Commr and is posted to the Hoshangabad District.

IF anybody is entitled to speak with authority about the English artisan classes, it is his Honor Judge Hughes. "Tom Brown" was closely associated with the trade union leaders of forty years ago, and he tells us to-day that he can scarcely believe his eyes when he reads the speeches of the men who profess to represent labour in the House of Commons. That men having the interests of working men at heart should wish to destroy the liberty of contracting-out under the Employers' Liability Bill is to him inexplicable. Judge Hughes has had nearly twelve years' experience in a district where there are very many railway servants—Crewe, with its 7,000 men, is included in it—and he has never had a case before him brought by an employe of the London and North-Western Company. Yet "no week passes in which there are not accidents which would have to be tried in court but for the voluntary arrangements between the company and their work-people." In view of this fact, Judge Hughes, though he desires the Government Bill to pass, would prefer that it should be dropped, if contracting-out is not to be allowed. One reason for this is the expense of litigation, which will be inevitable if the liberty is destroyed. A workman has, in one way or another to make himself responsible for from £20 to £30 before he can set the county court machinery in motion. And, as Judge Hughes's experience proves, there is seldom any necessity, if private arrangements are permitted, to set it in motion at all.

...SHORT
...MENTS.

...ments is as follows:—Not ...ucceeding line. As. 8. No ...tted under this Scale.

...RY-MAKING!!! ...gains. Clearance SALE of a ...al Boxes and Aristons is ... them at this absurdly low ...ared before the end of the ... Co., Ld., Esplanade Road.

...FOR FURNISHING ...lins, Cretonnes, Tapestries, ... Table Covers, Curtains, ...ort, Tea and Coffee Ser... ..., 13, Marine Street, and

... SOCKS, French ... New Designs, Rs. 15 ...HADHAM, PILE and

...ety of useful and ..., richly decorated with ...AR, late THEODOR

...AWK RE-OPENED ...N and TONGA DAWKS ...IWAR, also from WA... can be obtained at reason... PEROSHAW, Diplomaed ...rnor of Bombay and Staff.

... GREAT REDUC- ...ents of New Season Indian ... Gardens. Unsorted Orange ...ily Mixture. 14 as.; Break... ...ORTON MAJU & Co., 22,

... May, Nicely FUR- ...; Rest part of the Fort. ...Piano. Rent Rs. 100 a month. ...ce.

...D NATIVE ART ...School of Art Compound, ...eft after entering the Com... ...Board.

... Valuable Household ... others, Platedware, etc., ...t Road Station, TO-DAY.

...GARETTES, Nos. 1, ...2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respec... ...l Sole Agents for India, ...elebrated Cigarettes manu... ... Egypt, of Pure Turkish ... the highest reputation in ...d, and we doubt not that ... India and approved gene... ...rangements have been made ...esh every fortnight.—N. B. ... Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, ...awford Market, Bombay.

P...G, CHRISTENING and BIRT... are the Best obtainable in Bombay. Addr...

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

LANOWLI.—WANTED, from April 15, comfortable BUNGALOW. Address, with terms "No. 236," care of this Office.

MATHERAN or LANOWLI.—BUNGALOW WANTED, for the Hot Weather. Address, stating terms, "D. J.," care of this Office.

WANTED, BUYERS of Old Files, Horse Shoes, Cart Tyres, Wire Rods, Spindles, Wire Rope, etc., to send their enquiries to THOMAS W. WARD, Fitzalan Chambers, Sheffield, England.

WANTED, a CAPTAIN, for Coasting Steamer. Salary Rs. 200. Finds his own food. Apply to "A. C.," care of this Office.

BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES at Extra Value for our V. S. I. F. Machines. Most perfect.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

"LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA," by DUNCAN McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Rs. 4. Can be had at the Oriental Life Office, Bombay.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Free Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—We have put up several times in this Hotel. We were always well attended to. The Food is good. Mr. PESTONJEE and his Son have always done their utmost to make us comfortable. The Servants are Civil and attentive.—R. L. HENNESSEY.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—A [illegible] Visitors will do well to communicate [illegible] making final arrangements [illegible]

MATHERAN.—TO LET.—"St. Elmo" [illegible] This fine Bungalow was [illegible] by Col. Bythell and family, and the [illegible] recently built near "St. Elmo." [illegible] centrally situated [illegible] particulars apply to [illegible] HOTEL, Matheran.

BELLY BACON, on Cut, 13 Annas per lb. Double Gloster Cheese, on Cut, 14 Annas per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

HOME NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, for SALE and Immediate Supply (from Jan. 1891) at greatly Reduced Prices. Apply to CHARLES and Co., Booksellers and News Agents, Byculla, Bombay; and Park Lane, Secunderabad. List Free.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY.—Agents, C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price ... Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and ... all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

VICTOR TYPE-WRITER, Just received. Easy to learn, and the work equal to any Machine made. Price Rs. 45 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 4, Medow Street, Bombay.

BOYS' SUITS for the HOT WEATHER.—A Large Shipment of SAILOR SUITS, English-made, just arrived. White Drill and Striped Galatea, all Sizes, Rs. 2-12 to 4-12 each.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week containing Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 1 per year.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

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FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. [illegible] Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. [illegible] 19th Regiment, says:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c." [illegible] Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"I found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." [illegible] in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a [illegible] remedy." [illegible] Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for [illegible] fever." [illegible] Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—[illegible] Send your orders to Dr. [illegible] L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co. and DANTRA & Co., [illegible]

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY TRANSFERRED our Interests, Liabilities and Outstandings in the Firm of Messrs. JAMES PEARSON & Co., Cycle Engineers, &c., to Messrs. W. H. THORNS & Co., who from THIS DATE will transact the usual business of the Firm.

JAMES PEARSON & Co.,
5, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY TAKEN OVER the Business, Liabilities and Outstandings of Messrs. JAMES PEARSON & Co., Cycle Engineers, of 5, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, and trust the patronage so generously accorded to that Firm will be continued to ourselves.

W. H. THORNS & Co.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, will be held on TUESDAY, 13th March, at half-past Five o'clock P. M., in the School Building, Esplanade. The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE CANDY will preside.

BUSINESS:—To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1893.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by Distribution of Prizes to the Children.

Friends and Supporters of the Institution are Cordially Invited to attend.

S. LEIGH LYE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st March 1894.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

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THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure: probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

AND THE

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES.
Albert Building, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

THE commercial mind continues to be much exercised by the exclusion of Cotton Piece-Goods and Yarns from the duty about to be imposed on Imports generally, and by the inadequacy of the proposed duty on Silver to prevent the disturbing influence of that metal on trade; and protests against the action of Government in the former case are being made from many quarters. Rates of Exchange have fluctuated to the extent of about 5-16d. during the week, but close this evening ⅛d. higher both for Bank and Private Paper than they ruled last Friday. In export business there is no improvement, Cotton, though latterly in much better demand by local spinners, having been scarcely touched by shippers; while Wheat and Seeds have also been neglected by exporters to a great extent, some decline in prices of the latter having led to no accession of demand. Money continues scarce. Government Paper has advanced 1⅛ per cent. in Fours. In Freights there has not been much doing; and the market closes 3d. to 6d. per ton lower, all round, forward tonnage offering being much in excess of takers' requirements. A moderate ready business is reported in Imports on about the basis of last week's prices; but the unsettling influence of Exchange continues to militate against forward indent transactions.

MONEY.—Although, in the outside market, there was no abatement of the stringency, and in the Shroff Bazaar higher rates of accommodation were being asked, the effect of the advance in the Presidency Bank's rates last week was more than to stem the efflux of Money from that institution, the Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Tuesday for Monday (which was a holiday) disclosing the large increase of close upon 49 lakhs in the Cash Balance since the date of the last Return. Of this reduction, some 42 lakhs were accounted for by a diminution in trade requirements, the large addition of 26¼ lakhs having been made to Private Deposits, while Bills discounted decreased to the considerable extent of 14 lakhs, and Loans had slightly fallen off; the further increase in Cash Balance having been due to an increase in Public Deposits, and the realisation of Government Securities. No further change was made in the Bank's rates at the Board meeting yesterday afternoon, and the minimum, therefore, remains at 10 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened firm last Saturday at 1s. 1⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 25-32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 2d. for three months' sight Credits for March, 1s. 1 15-16d. for April, and 1s. 1 7-8d. for May delivery, at all of which latter rates Merchants' Bills were placed; also a little ready Telegraphic at 1s. 1 25-32d., and a little for April transfer at 1s. 1 23-32d., and then 1s. 1⅞d. Being mail-day, business was limited, though with more business doing than usual on a Saturday, the market closing steady. On Monday the Banks were closed for a native holiday; and the market re-opened on Tuesday with a rather uncertain feeling at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, a little Telegraphic having been placed for early April transfer, at 1s. 2d.; also some Demand at 1s. 2d. near the opening. Rates hardened rapidly, however, a fair supply of Merchants' Bills coming out, while the enquiry for Bank remittance fell off entirely, and Calcutta rates coming firmer, at 1s. 2 1-16d. this market gradually advanced, and at the close the Banks' buying rates were quite nominal. The market opened on Wednesday at 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 1/8d. Demand: and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but after the large amount of Bills that were placed previously there was a lull, and the bullion dealers and the Bazaar were consequently immediately on the alert, and a fair amount of Silver business also having been reported, this market gave way 1/8d. closing quiet. Yesterday the market opened quiet at 1s. 1 15/16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which immediately, a demand sprang up, and rates fell at once, the speculators as usual being on the alert until Demand touched 1s. 1 13-16d. and a sale of private Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 1 27/32d. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2d. was quoted from the 16th March, and 1s. 1 31-32d. for April; and then the Gold dealers again joined in, and placed a fair amount of Gold at the fall. Forward Telegraphic was reported done in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 1 7-8d. for May transfer, and later on, at 1s. 1⅞d. for May, and 1s. 1 25-32d. April, but towards the close rates rallied again and left off firmer. This morning the market opened firm at 1s. 1 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 29-32d. Demand; and at 1s. 2 1-16 to 3-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, a little having been placed at 1s. 3 1-16d., which could not be repeated, then at 1s. 2 3-32d., 1s. 2 1-8d., 1s. 2 5-32d., and 1s. 2 3-16d. A little Bank Telegraphic changed hands at 1s. 1 7-8d. for May; and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 2d. for June delivery; but the Bazaar selling freely to-day, and also a good amount of Gold being placed, the market hardened during the day until 1s. 2d. Telegraphic became the rate for March transfer, 1s. 1 15-16d. for April, 1s. 7-8 to 29-32d. for May; and 1s. 1 13-16d. later; but the enquiry for Bank remittance to-day, for any position, has been very limited, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 2d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 2d.
Do.	3	months' sight	1s. 2 1-16d.
Do.	4	do.	1s. 2 3-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 5-32d.
Credits	3	do.	1s. 2 3-16d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 9-32d.
Documents,	3	months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 5-16d.
Francs	3	do.	1·49¼.
Do.	6	do.	1·50¼.

Although of the full amount of 50 lakhs of Council Bills that were offered for sale on Wednesday, only about 33 lakhs were applied for, lower tenders, for once apparently, being wisely dealt with, we expect to hear that the remaining unallotted balance have all been taken up to-day, and possibly some extras. Results speak for themselves, and if the sale of Council drafts had been fairly and properly handled, we should not, in all probability, have seen either the fall or fluctuations in Exchange which have taken place since the unnecessary and unbusiness-like announcements regarding them alluded to last mail.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was strong and advancing on last mail-day, and Fours, after opening at 102 for Money, and 102 3/8 for Account, advanced to 102¾ in the latter position, at which they left off; with 99¼ quoted for 3½ per Cents. The market was closed on Monday for a native holiday; and on Tuesday, Fours re-opened at the enhanced rates of 102 7-16 for Money, and 103 for the 31st March account, and quotations advanced thereafter to 102 7/8 and 103¼ in the two positions, respectively, leaving off at 103¼ for cash, and 103 5/8 for the next settlement; with 3½ per Cents still quoted at 99¼. On Wednesday the market opened at 102 7/8 for Fours for cash, and 103¼ for the settlement at the end of the month. The price for Money was at one time quoted at 103 1/8; but it receded again, and the opening rates were again quoted at closing, in a steady market. The price of 3½ per Cents declined to 99 3/8. Yesterday 102¾ was quoted at opening for Fours for cash, and 103 for the Account, and rates remained steady at about those quotations throughout the day, *closing* at the same level in both positions; with 99 3/8 still named for 3½ per Cents. To-day the market has been steady at 102¾ for Fours for cash, and 103 1/8 for the settlement at the end of the month, but towards the close rates hardened, and 103 for Money, and 103¼ for Account were the final quotations, with 99 3/8 still named for 3½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 2 per cent. lower, at 116, Port Trust Bonds are one per cent. higher, at 103.

SHARES has been a dull market throughout the week; and we report no change in quotation for Bank or Miscellaneous shares. In Cotton Mills Scrip there has been, compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, an advance of Rs. 22½ in Luckmidas; of Rs. 20 in Gulburga; of Rs. 10 in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 5 in Hindustan; and a decline of Rs. 20 in Khandeish; of Rs. 15 in Madras United; of Rs. 10 in Empress; and of Rs. 5 each in Britannia, and Oriental. East India Press shares have advanced Rs. 15 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A moderate business has been done in staple *Grey Goods* during the week on about the basis of previous rates. The advance in Exchange, however, has somewhat curtailed the operations of wholesale up-country buyers, who have been stipulating for slightly easier terms, which the Bazaar dealers refuse to grant. Stocks have increased slightly. In *Bleached Goods*, a fair business has transpired in low and medium makes of *Nainsooks, Mulls*, and *Jaconets*, at current rates. In *Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* only a small business has been done, at last mail's rates. In *Locally made Goods* there has been a moderate demand for *T. Cloths* and *Long-cloths*; *Cheddars* being neglected. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been about 3,500 packages; and of *local* some 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady, a moderate business having been reported; but prices are all unchanged. The heavy fall in China Exchange (to Rs. 168¼) has quite driven China buyers of *Bombay Spinnings* out of the market. These offers have been generally 3-16 to ¼ anna per lb lower than previous rates; but they have been firmly rejected by spinners, and the week's business consequently amounts to only about 500 bales, the market closing steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	No. 6s	Mule	As. 4½	to 4 5/8	per lb.
„	„ 8s	„	„ 4 5/8	„ 4¾	„
„	„ 10s	„	„ 4¾	„ 5¼	„
„	„ 12s	„	„ 4 7/8	„ 5¼	„
„	„ 16s	„	„ 5 5/8	„ 6	„
„	„ 20s	„	„ 5¾	„ 6¼	„
„	„ 24s	„	„ 6¼	„ 6¾	„
„	„ 30s	„	„ 6¾	„ 7¼	„
„	„ 40s	„	„ 8	„ 8¼	„

METALS.—*Copper* has been taken to a moderate extent, and has declined in value 4 as. per cwt., the feeling being steady at the fall. *Yellow Metal* has been in but small request, and is quiet, at a decline of 8 as. per cwt. *Iron* is in moderate request, and is steady at last week's quotations.

COAL.—There has been some demand for *Cardiff* to arrive shortly, say February shipment; *West Hartley* and *Scotch* Coal are offering freely, for March-April shipment; and a cargo of Scotch Coal, March-April, has been sold to-day at Rs. 14-8 per ton. The stock of *Cardiff* Coal on the Bunder is now very small. The railways are buying freely in Bombay. We quote:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 15 per ton (nominal)
West Do.	„ 17 Feb, Rs. 16, Mar. and Rs. 15½ Apl.
Australian „	„ 14½ March-April
Cardiff	„ 18 Feb., Rs. 17¼ Mar., and Rs. 17½ Apl.

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been very little dealt in by exporters during the past week, their purchases at some days having been *nil*; and, in the earlier part of the period under review, local consumers were also but small buyers, while the tone of the market became dull, and prices gave way somewhat. Laterly, however, there has been a much better enquiry from spinners, and considerable purchases for their account have been reported during the last few days in a quiet or steady market, and at the basis of previous rates; the export demand, however, not having increased. The business for export during the week is estimated at about 2,000 bales, chiefly purchases of ready new Bengal, Oomra kinds, and Mowa, and contracts for Dhollera, for March-April delivery; while the Mills are credited with about 7,000 bales, made up of ready new and old Oomra descriptions, new Bengal, old and new Bhownugger, and old Dharwar. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 3 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 68,500 bales, compared with the same number of bales arrived in the week preceding, and 40,000 bales in the corresponding week last year, this season's receipts of new Cotton now showing an increase of 147,500 bales as against those in 1892-93 for the same time.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight, to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—		Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. —C. & F.
Bengal Fine	(March)	„	178—3½
Do. F. G.	„	„	156—2¾d.
Do. Good	„	„	147—2 23-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„	„	183—3 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	„	174—3 7-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	„	„	172—3 5-32d.
Do. Good	„	„	166—3 1-16d.
Oomras F. Good	„	„	186—3 13-32d.
Do. Good.	„	„	180—3 9-32d.
Broach, Fine, March		„	231—4 3-16d.
Do, Good „		„	223—4 1-16d.
Dholleras, Fine, April		„	209—3 13-16d.
Do. F. G. „		„	199—3 5-8d.
Do. Good „		„	192—3½d.
S G Dharwar, Good, May		„	202—3 21-32d.
Westerns „ „		„	192—3½d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	170,700	165,200
Berar	188,800	140,200
Barsi and Nugger	39,500	42,800
Bengal	172,200	131,500
Hingunghat	2,800	7,500
Persian and Sind	19,000	16,300
Dhollera	60,000	19,000
Broach	28,500	11,500
Total	681,500	534,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales
For the week	71,010	39,811	55,480
From 1st January to 8th March...	558,782	393,963	407,716
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	67,820	9,132	38,052
From 1st January to 8th March...	2,57,651	151,281	1,40,921
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	5,752	3,428	10,360
From 1st January to 8th March..	24,682	30,515	45,208

WHEAT has continued to be a very quiet market throughout the week with a very limited export business passing; but prices have not moved to any extent either way, and we quote as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 3	14	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 3	12	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3	10	0	„
Red Delhi	„ 3	4	0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4	1	6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3	6	0	„
Hard Red	„ 3	6	0	„

SEEDS.—There has been a decline in the value of both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* during the past week, and the market for Seeds generally has been quiet, no increase in the demand from shippers having followed the reduction in rates. We quote at closing this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-1-6 to Rs. 7-3-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6-7-0 to „ 6-8-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-2-0 to „ 6-4-0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 5-8-0 to „ 5-9-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 42-0-0 to „ 44-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	„ 39-0-0 to „ 40-0-0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	74,527	116,322	235,449
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th March	769,531	922,784	13,29,595
Linseed for the Week	261,223	212,270	187,071
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th March	1,266,163	681,105	675,070
Rapeseed for the Week	62,198	42,829	19,467
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th March	378,723	235,694	58,822
Gingellyseed for the Week	38,185	90,918	42,077
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th March	532,347	679,294	607,183

The Clearances of Wheat [...] Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent a[...]llows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	39,638	67,200	140,572
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th March	614,088	801,356	1,647,704
Linseed for the Week	222,125	25,046	127,882
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th March	674,974	377,609	466,966
Rapeseed for the Week	73,997	1,702	10,658
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th March	328,231	252,674	20,662
Gingellyseed for the Week	73,788	81,239	40,463
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th March	444,626	526,094	415,371

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted (locality unknown).
Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius at noon on Monday, 12th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 8.

10 p.m.	76·3

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

8 a.m.	72·4
10 a.m.	80·0
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	82·3

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AMRAOTI.

DEATH.

WILL—March 4, at Amraoti, Berars, after a long illness, Herman Will, in his 55th year.

SIND.

DEATH.

WATSON—February 27, of pneumonia, Herbert Edward Watson, Deputy Commissioner, Thur Parker, Sind.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOTT—February 21, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of J C Arbuthnott, C S, Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, of a son.

BARLOW—February 28, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J A Barlow, the Manchester Regiment, of a son.

HODGSON—March 2, at Rangoon, the wife of Lieutenant W H dgson, 17th Madras Infantry, of a son.

RAINIER—February 26, at Rangoon, the wife of P Rainier, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HASPANIE—McNAUGHT—March 1, at Nowgong, Assam, by the Rev S Endle, George Jamieson Haspanie, T E, to Mabel Adelaide, third surviving daughter of Dr James McNaught.

DEATHS.

BELILIOS—March 6, at her residence, Dore's Road, Howrah, (Calcutta), Mrs Sulha Belilios, widow of the late Raphael Belilios, aged 90 years.

WALLINGER—March 3, at Coonoor, after a short illness, Amelia A Wallinger, Church of England Zenana Mission.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1894.

THE autobiography of Frederick Hill, lately published by Richard Bentley, ought to be read with special interest in Bombay as being the life of the father of a lady who, during the short period of her residence in this city, endeared herself to many Native and European friends and left a bright example of active beneficence. The story of the life of her father edited by her sister, shows that Lady Scott's efforts to draw out purdah ladies and give them a wider sphere of interests, were in accordance with the hereditary characteristics of the family to which she belongs. During the last fifty or sixty years her father, Mr. Frederick Hill, whose autobiography we have now before us, has, in union with Rowland Hill, the hero of penny postage, and his other brothers, been in the forefront of most of the great social and political movements that have improved the intellectual and moral condition of the English people. He is now almost as old as the nineteenth century, having been born in Birmingham in the year 1803. As the family were not well off, he had to begin to work for his living at the early age of thirteen, when he taught arithmetic at a young ladies' school, and was also a teacher in the celebrated Hazelwood School founded on new educational principles by his elder brother Rowland. In 1831 he gave up his school work in accordance with a resolution arrived at in a family council, in which he was chosen to represent the family in the struggle for reform. He joined the Political Union that had been formed in Birmingham in 1830, and presently as a member of the Union Council took a prominent part in the great agitation for the Reform Bill. When the Bill was passed, the Hill brothers were active in the promotion of various philanthropic schemes, and Mr. Frederick Hill especially urged the cause of education in his book entitled, "National Education, its Present State and Prospects." Even in his early boyhood he had fixed his ambition on obtaining some useful and important post under Government, which aspiration reminded one of his elder brothers of "the boy who wished to be apprenticed to a bishop." However as time went on, his boyish project approached nearer and nearer to the bounds of probability, until at last it was realised in 1835 by his being appointed an Inspector of Prisons. In this capacity he did good service to his country, first in Scotland and afterwards in England for sixteen years until in 1851 he was appointed Assistant Secretary to his brother, Rowland Hill, in the post office. He remained at his post in the post office for a quarter of a century, that is until 1876, when he finally retired from official life and went to Egypt to pay a long visit to his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. Justice Scott, at Ramleh. Since his return to England he has not been idle though retired from official life. For the last twenty years (time must be measured by long periods in such a long life) he has been actively engaged as guardian of the poor in Hampstead, as church trustee, and as a member of various societies. Now with his memory seemingly unimpaired, though past his ninetieth year, he has with his daughter's assistance given to the world the record of his long and well-spent life, which reaches almost from the beginning to the end of the nineteenth century.

It is really wonderful how far back into history the consideration of such a long life takes us. Mr. Hill remembers a great uncle who enrolled himself as a volunteer to fight against the Pretender in 1745 and in 1760 heard "dear Mr. Whitefield preach at his chapel in Tottenham Court Road." In the same year this great uncle witnessed in Westminster Hall the trial of Lord Ferrers for the murder of his steward, at the conclusion of which the lords rose up one by one, beginning with the youngest, and each laying his right hand on his breast and solemnly bowing said "Guilty upon my honour." Mr. Hill's father wore leathern breeches and would have worn a wig at school like the rest of his school-fellows, except for the fact that his mother would not allow his pretty curly hair to be cut off or hidden. Mr. Hill's own experiences of life take us pretty far back into the past. He is one of the few men who have taken part in the celebration of two Royal Jubilees, the recent one of Queen Victoria, and the Jubilee of George III. in 1810 when his school got a whole holiday. He was twelve years old when the coach dashed into Birmingham covered with waving boughs of laurel to announce the battle of Waterloo, and remembers well how in the previous year the city was illuminated in honour of the peace concluded upon Napoleon's abdication at Fontainebleau. In the Waterloo year he remembers seeing two men standing in the pillory in the Birmingham market place. A still more striking illustration of the change of practice with regard to legal punishments that the century has witnessed is the fact that in Mr. Hill's life-time men were hanged for stealing five shillings' worth of goods. In 1810 when an attempt was made to alleviate the harshness of the criminal law in this and other respects, the Archbishop of Canterbury and eight other bishops voted against the reform proposed. Duelling was still a part of the code of honour during the first forty years of Mr. Hill's life. His brother Mathew wrote an article against the practice in 1823, but it did not receive its deathblow till 1843, when Colonel Fawcett was killed by the hand of his brother-in-law. The fatal result of this encounter excited public opinion so strongly against duelling that it could no longer be tolerated in England. A curious fact that happened in Birmingham in 1817 seems to take Mr. Hill's personal reminiscences back far beyond the days of duelling to the time of chivalry and tournaments. In that year a young woman, named Mary Ashford, returning from a dance disappeared and was found next morning dead in a pit of water. Abraham Thornton who was accused of the murder, instead of engaging counsel and defending himself in the usual way, challenged his accuser to fight him according to the "Wager of Battle." When asked by the court whether he was innocent or guilty, he threw his glove on the floor with the words "Not guilty, and I am ready to defend the same by my body." William Ashford, the brother of the dead girl, stepped forward to accept the challenge by picking up the glove, but of course the combat was not allowed to take place. Nevertheless it was found on enquiry that the "Wager of Battle" was still a part of the law of England, and therefore Thornton was set at liberty. At the next session of Parliament this strange survival of the Middle Ages was formally expunged out of the statute book.

Mr. Hill has many interesting stories to tell of what he saw and heard in Scotland during the twelve years that he spent there as Inspector of Prisons between the years 1835 and 1847. During his tenure of this appointment he travelled all over the country and observed the manners and customs of the inhabitants with the surprise and fresh interest of a stranger. Witchcraft was still thoroughly believed in, at any rate, in outlying districts. At Tain Mr. Hill saw a respectable young fisherman in prison for drawing blood from a witch to break the spell she had, as he supposed, cast upon his fishing. He assured his visitor that he "didna prick the auld wife mair than was just absolutely necessary." The ship in which Mr. Hill went to the Shetland Isles was the first steamship that visited those waters. It was now performing its second trip, and all the inhabitants were collected on the cliffs to witness its arrival. When it arrived there on its first trip the fishermen came out to warn the sailors on board that they were coming too near the rocks; but, when they saw the strange vessel making her way right against the wind, concluding that she must be bewitched, they took fright and fled. At Lerwick Mr. Hill saw a Shetland pony enter a dwelling-house and scramble upstairs to its bedroom. Another sensible animal he met was a collie dog that regularly took the letter bag from the coach guard in a lonely part of Scotland, and ran off with the family letters in its mouth to a neighbouring farm-house. Sabbatarianism was very rampant. On Sunday night below the bridge over the Tay, near Perth, he saw the fishermen sit motionless with their oars horizontal till the first stroke of twelve, when they immediately dashed them in the water and proceeded to business. At Edinburgh, Mr. Hill met the leading literary and political lights of the time, among them Sir Adam Ferguson, the friend of Walter Scott and of Home Sir Adam Fergusson often met Mrs. Siddons at Home's house, but only saw her smile once. The occasion was as follows: Mr. Home asked Mrs. Siddons what wine she would drink, and she replied that she preferred porter. So he told the servant boy to go and fetch "a little porter." The boy presently returned bringing in a very small man with straps and badge and told his master, "This, Sir, is the smallest porter I could find." No wonder the great tragedy queen was moved to smiles, even to laughter, at this strange compliance with the words of the request. From Mr. Hall, a great admirer of Burns, Mr. Hill got an account of the visit of Mrs. Burns to Ayr to see her Burns monument in 1833. In spite of her great age her bearing was erect and her step elastic. At breakfast she talked freely of Burns and her early life. A more recent anecdote she told betokened that she was not without a sense of humour. A poor lad, a seller of tapes and buttons, had set his heart upon seeing Burns's "Bonnie Jean." When the real Mrs. Burns was pointed out to him, he thought he was being imposed upon and said: 'Na, na, ye'll no gar me believe *that*. Burns says "My *bonnie* Jean."' He seemed to have thought that the poet's strains would confer immortal youth and beauty on his sweetheart. Many such stories enliven the pages of Mr. Hill's autobiography. But there are also other pages of a more serious character which are less pleasant reading. A terrible picture is drawn of the Scotch prisons as they were fifty years ago. Many of the prison buildings were old houses out of repair, as insecure as they were unwholesome. Some of the cells were underground vaults, which in rainy weather were a foot deep in water. Criminals young and old were herded together, corrupting each other and shouting curses to the passers-by. Some of the jailors had a yearly salary of one pound, and there were hardly any female officers, so that the women prisoners were in the charge of men. As we read of these and such other abuses that were freely tolerated fifty years ago, we more clearly realise the great progress that has been effected within the memory of man owing to the exertions of the Hill family and other energetic Englishmen, who have devoted their lives to the reform of bad laws and customs.

AT the last meeting of the Bombay Port Trust, a lengthy memorandum on the Budget Estimates for the current year was presented by the Chairman, Mr. W. C. Hughes. Under capital account it appears an expenditure of little less than eleven and a half lakhs is provided for, to which must be added a share of the engineering establishment, bringing the total practically to two lakhs. Two and three-quarter lakhs of this amount, on account of the Victoria Dock, is to be met from the unexpended balance of the sanctioned loan to be provided by Government, and towards the balance of eight and a half lakhs the fresh loan is to contribute seven and three-quarter lakhs. Government has already sanctioned a fresh loan of ten lakhs, but it will not cover the cost of all the works which the Trustees would carry out if they could. Still for the time being, as the Chairman admits, the borrowing powers sanctioned will suffice for the present year. One of the improvements most needed is the extension of shed accommodation at the Prince's Dock to meet the requirements of the coasting trade and steps towards this are to be taken forthwith. Further shed accommodation is also required, it appears in the Victoria Dock, and something is to be done towards providing it. The work of deepening the south channel to the Victoria Dock has progressed, though only slowly and tentatively, and the surveys made during the past year lead the Trustees to congratulate themselves to their plan of deepening and enlarging this channel will almost certainly materially lessen the work to be performed annually in dredging. In regard to this work, it seems, there is little likelihood of any serious start being made till after the monsoon, for the divers are at work on the Ballard Pier works, and further surveys have been ordered "before a conclusion is drawn or estimates for a specific scheme are prepared." The Ballard Pier and breakwater are to be completed and ready for use in June, 1895, and the work is progressing favourably. Messrs. Bulkley and Co. have satisfactorily performed all the contracts they have undertaken so far, and there is, therefore, reason to believe that this will be no exception to the rule; but if they construct within twenty-one months a pier, three hundred and fifty feet in length and sixty in breadth with a breakwater arm two hundred feet long, which will withstand a south-west monsoon, they will deserve a monopoly of pier-building throughout the civilised world. Anticipating the acceptance of the offer of the Trustees to the Municipality with regard to the Wari Bunder overbridge and the grant of land for a Mahomedan burial-ground, provision is made for them in the budget. Instead of the extensive alterations at the Frere lands estate budgetted for last year a modified scheme has been substituted, and now a coal depot with seven hundred feet of wharfage supplied with frequent jetties are to be provided, in order to furnish storage space for sixty-eight thousand tons of coal. The expenditure in these during the year will aggregate a lakh. Numerous other works of improvement will be undertaken, but those enumerated are the principal.

IN his fourth and last administration, Mr. Gladstone discharged the duties of both Premier, First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord Privy Seal. Lord Rosebery combines the office of First Lord of the Treasury and that of Lord President of the Council. Lord Kimberley has hitherto associated the duties of this office with his Secretaryship for India, but the duties of Foreign Secretary will doubtless occupy all his time. Lord Tweedmouth, we hear to-day, is to take over the office of Lord Privy Seal with a seat in the Cabinet. Lord Tweedmouth is one of the junior peers, having only just succeeded his father, an old director of the Honourable East India Company in the baronage. Lord Tweedmouth, however, as Mr. Marjoribanks, was already a Privy Councillor, and has had an excellent Parliamentary training in the Commons, where he has had a seat as a representative of Benwick for fourteen years. In 1885, he was appointed Comptroller of the Household, an office with which are associated the duties of Whip. As Whip, Mr. Marjoribanks won the high opinion of his leader by his tact, temper, and energy. He is related to the Churchills, having married one and twenty years ago Lady Fanny, daughter of the late Duke of Marlborough. Mr. Thomas Ellis, the member for Merionethshire who has undertaken to act as Whip, is popularly known as the "Parnell of Wales." He has up to now been Private Secretary to Mr. Brunner, one of the Cheshire County members, who, when said to be a foreigner, replied "My father was a Swiss, my mother a Manx woman, and I was born in Liverpool." Mr. Ellis, who is thirty-five years of age, is the son of a tenant farmer. He was educated at Bala College, University College, Aberystwyth, and New College, Oxford, where he achieved considerable distinction. He won his seat in 1886 by over twelve hundred votes, and in 1892 he increased his majority to three thousand two hundred.

THE news from Quillimane of a conflict between the British and Portuguese is to be regretted, as the friction which was caused by the disputes concerning the Delagoa Bay Railway, had just begun to be forgotten. It is barely five years since the strain between the two countries was such that the despatch of a British fleet to the Tagus was considered desirable and the bombardment of Lisbon was looked forward to as a certainty. But the clouds blew over and the claims of both England and the United States with regard to the railway were submitted to three learned Swiss arbitrators. The new development of disorder is stated to be in consequence of the Portuguese preventing the building of a telegraph line between British Zambesi and Tete. Tete, on the Zambesi river, is clearly, according to recent maps within the Portuguese sphere of influence. It is, however, only through British commercial developments that Tete can be anything but an isolated spot of little if any importance. In what way the Portuguese objection was made there is nothing yet to show, but it appears that the smart little gunboat Mosquito, with its ten small guns, opened fire on the Portuguese. It is only a steamer of eighty-two tons, with engines of eighty horse power, but the Governor of Quillimane, at the mouth of the Zambesi has deemed it necessary to leave for "Tete with some gunboats." Doubtless the representatives of both countries will not proceed to further extremities without first communicating with the home governments. But the incident is sufficiently regrettable.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday evening, for three Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of those whose term of office expires on 31st March, 1894, resulted in the election of the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Macdonell (of Messrs. Wallace and Co.), Mr. J. M. Shields (Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company), and Mr. S. D. Sassoon (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.).

FROM Simla and other stations come accounts of heavy rain, and from Dalhousie a correspondent writes:—A terrific storm of wind and rain, with continuous thunder and lightning, burst over Dalhousie on Saturday night, and lasted all Sunday, on the evening of which day the rain changed to hail. At times the wind blew with such violence, that it seemed impossible that anything could stand against it, and the water came down in regular sheets. Some three or four inches of hail are now on the ground. Unfortunately, the storm was not without loss of human life. The rush of water on Saturday night down the bazaar washed in the wall of a house, in which a native woman and two children were sleeping. The wall fell in on the three occupants, only one of whom, a little child, was rescued alive; the woman and the other child were taken out dead.

A PERFECT deluge of rain swept over Delhi on Sunday, accompanied by hail, some of the hailstones being quite as large as pigeon's eggs. The streets were running ankle-deep with water, and some church-goers on foot improvised a novel method of crossing them by mounting a passing buffalo, proving that necessity is truly the mother of invention. It is feared that all this rain, and especially the hail, will damage the crop which is now standing ripening.

MARSDEN, who was recently acquitted of the murder of his wife and son, and [...] attempted murder of his daughter, on the ground [...] insanity, writes as follows to the *Civil and Milit[...] Gazette* from the Central Jail, Lahore:—Sir,—I notice a para. in your paper of 3rd instant, and I maintain that neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the Viceroy can interfere with the education of my children. I am willing to allow that a really first-class education is given at the school they are now at, but a bias towards Roman Catholicism must be engendered, and I have the strongest objection to my children becoming Roman Catholics. The Rev. Father Neut, of St. Joseph's College, Darjiling, is a Jesuit, and as such will stick at no means to attain his end, and if by appealing to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, because he happens to be a Roman Catholic, he is allowed to have his way, then the time must come when the old Catholic laws of England will have to be enforced again and all Roman Catholics become barred from holding high office. Look at Mexico when Juarez became president: A law was enacted that no monk, no nun, no Jesuit, as such, could be allowed to reside in the Republic, and this was done to deliver the community from a scheming and corrupt priesthood. I affirm that I am neither a lunatic nor dangerous, and I protest against my lending myself to such an insane act as allow my children to remain at a Roman Catholic school. I have already suffered sufficiently at the hands of the Roman Catholics, and I solicit the sympathy, and if necessary, the support, of an impartial public in preventing my children from forcibly being made hereafter Roman Catholics against my express wishes. Why not try by medical experts if I am or not insane, and if not, my parental rights must be upheld by all free Englishmen.

SHORTLY after the arrival of the Russian man-of-war in harbour a disgraceful scene occurred alongside the vessel Mr. Max Rosenberg, of the Criterion Restaurant, wanted to get on board, but Dubash Fernando's people obstructed him, and eventually handled him very roughly. The Natives tied his hands up and towed his boat a good distance away from the war vessel, at the same time indulging in filthy language and threatening to drown him. Some planters from up-country, who had gone out to see the man-of-war, witnessed the affair, and went to Rosenberg's rescue. He forthwith gave the principal offenders in charge of the Harbour Police and entered a plaint against them in the Joint Police Court, charging them with having used criminal force and having assaulted him. Mr. Carter, acting for Captain Donnan as Magistrate, found the two men guilty and sentenced them to a fine of Rs. 20 each.

THE Governor of Pondicherry has convened an extraordinary session of the Conseil General on Thursday, the 29th instant, for the purpose of discussing and sanctioning the appropriation of the loan of 1,167,000 francs, lately authorised by the Home Government, for constructing the branch line of railway from Karikal to Peralom; and for deliberating upon the question of the contribution to be made by the Colony towards the establishment of a hospital at Vichy, for the treatment of invalid Colonial functionaries.

SIBERIA is not generally looked upon as a very inviting locality to select for a pleasure trip, and yet several ladies have made journeys of a more or less perilous character into that inhospitable country. Miss Nellie Peel, a daughter of Sir Robert Peel, recently made an excursion to the Yenesei River, Siberia, via the Kara Sea. She was the first lady who dared the passage of the Kara Sea last summer after the break-up of the ice, and intends shortly to give to the British public in bookform the narrative of her experiences, which should be interesting reading.

THIS year's University examinations have commenced well, and show that budding Masters of Art and Doctors of Lawes are gradually getting out of beaten tracks of ordinary knowledge. For instance one gentleman explained the "equinox" to be derived from "equa," a mare and "nox," night which when conjoined mean a "nightmare." The candidate was ordered to undergo one. Another described "primogeniture" as a plant which bears only one flower, and a third who was striving for honours in history, wrote in his essay on the character of Henry VIII.: "Catherine Parr, who survived the King was going to be beheaded, but he died the day before he signed the warrant."

SOME statistics have just been compiled as to the chances that man has of living in different large towns. The town where the greatest percentage of the inhabitants per 1,000 die is Rheims. The proportion is 28·62 per 1,000. Then follow Dublin, 27·05; New York, 26·47; and Vienna, 25·07. Paris occupies the following place with an average of 23·61 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. In Berlin the people only die at the rate of 20·58 per 1,000; in London the proportion is 19·11; in Chicago, 18·95, &c. It appears that the town in which relatively the fewest number of deaths occur is Minneapolis, in the United States. The statistics tell us that only 9·60 persons per 1,000 die in each year. Finally, there is near Eaux-Chaudes, in the Hautes-Pyreness, a small village, perched upon the mountains, the name of which escapes us for the moment, which has two centenarians out of a total population of 70 inhabitants.

THE *Freeman's Journal*'s Queenstown correspondent reports an incident which took place on board the Cunard steamer Pavonia, while she was embarking passengers for Boston in the harbour. A lady and gentleman were in the second cabin, and it appeared that the latter was wanted by the police. He had embarked at Liverpool and escaped the Mersey police officials, but the Irish officers took him into custody, and prepared to take him ashore. *The man refused to surrender, and on deck placed his arms round a stout iron bar fixture of the vessel, refused to move, and all the efforts* of the two officers could not move him. Meanwhile, the Pavonia was steaming seawards with her tender lashed alongside, and at last the officers were forced to leave their prisoner and take to the tender, amid the cheers and jeers of the passengers.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRIVY SEAL.

LONDON, March 9.

Lord Tweedmouth has been appointed Lord Privy Seal with a seat in the Cabinet.

PARNELLITE MANIFESTO.

The Parnellites have issued a Manifesto in which they state that Mr. Gladstone's resignation is the outcome of a scheme to shelve Home Rule and that the Parnellite Party has no confidence in Lord Rosebery.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Right Hon. Herbert Gardner has reconsidered his resignation and will remain President of the Board of Agriculture.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

Latest bulletins respecting Mr. Gladstone state that he is doing well.

THE *STANDARD* ON THE COTTON DUTIES.

The *Standard*, in an article to-day, remarks that practical politicians are forced to consider the importance of the Lancashire vote, and recommends the Indian public instead of wasting their energy about the import duty on cotton goods to utilize the occasion to force attention to the paramount necessity of a revision of all branches of the Viceregal expenditure.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN ROME.

ROME, March 8.

A bomb was exploded outside the Chamber of Deputies here to-day. The windows were smashed and the houses in the vicinity damaged. Five people were injured and one of them, who is believed to be the culprit, was arrested.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, March 8.

The Sutlej, with the homeward Indian mails of the 3rd March, arrived at Aden, at 7-30 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, March 8.

The Oceana, with the outward English mails of the 2nd March, left Suez, at 2-30 p.m., to-day, for Bombay.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER BOUNDARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

The Amir of Kabul has recently suggested that the opportune date for commencing the work of delimitation of the Afghan Frontier would be immediately after the Nauroz, which falls on the 21st instant. This coincided with the views of the Government of India, and the necessary arrangements are now being made. Three delimitation officers have been appointed for Khyber, Kuram, and Baluchistan borders, respectively.

The Political Officer in the Khyber will be in charge of that portion of the work, making his head-quarters at Landi Kotal, westward from the Sitsobi Pass at the head of the Bara Valley. Practically nothing will be required to be done, as the border line follows the crest of hills to Safed [illegible] the Kuram Valley. Eastwards [illegible] will be drawn to the Kabul [illegible] few miles below Forts [illegible] The Political Officer will be [illegible]rveyor, and have a small [illegible] Rifles. From Smatzai to [illegible] of Chitral, above the [illegible]undary, will be a range of hills which divides the Mohmand country from Bajour.

In Kuram Mr Merk, as delimitation officer, will have an easy task, which should only take him a fortnight or so. With Sikaram, a high peak of Safed Koh, as his starting point, he will follow the crest of the hills between Kuram and Khost until the Khost River is struck. He will be moving in British territory the whole time, and has an escort ready with him. Rai Bahadur Hira Singh, of the Survey Department, is on the spot in Kuram, so his services will be immediately available.

Leaving out of consideration for the moment the question of the Waziri border south of the Khost River the arrangements for demarcating, which are not yet settled, come to the Zhob Valley. Here Lieutenant McMahon will have charge of the work with Captain Mackenzie as survey officer. He will start from Kandar-Domandi, junction of Kandar and Gomal Rivers, and demarcate the whole of the Kakar country to Chaman, and thence southwards along the Shorawak border, remaining in camp so long as the weather permits. The portion from Shorawak to Helmand cannot be done this season. The Amir's officials will co-operate with our delimitation officers in carrying out the above programme, and no difficulties whatever are likely to be experienced in completing it.

RANGOON'S PROTEST AGAINST THE TARIFF BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, March 9.

The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, by a large majority, have protested against the exclusion of cotton goods from the import duties.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 9.

With reference to Army Order No. 652, of the 22nd December, Lieutenant Haydon is attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry for duty as officiating Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bombay Unattached List has been awarded a silver medal without gratuity for long service and good conduct:—Sergeant Thomas Elliott, his Excellency the Governor's Band.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—

2nd Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieutenant Hunter, to remain in England, from 6th February to 29th May, on medical certificate, in extension.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

7th Hussars, Captain FitzHenry, to England, for 5 months, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Major Plant, 47th Field Battery, to England, for 12 months, on urgent private affairs.

Captain Knox, 55th Field Battery, to England, from 28th March to 1st November, on private affairs.

Royal Lancaster Regiment, 2nd Battalion—Major Hutchinson, to remain in England, from 13th May to 13th August, 1894, pending retirement from the service.

Lieutenant and Acting Paymaster Marker, to England, for 7 months, on medical certificate.

1st Royal Fusiliers—Lieutenant Roberts, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

3rd Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenant Trotter, in India, for one year, from 15th March, on private affairs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, March 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COLOMBO, March 9.

The French Mail steamer Salazie, from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, March 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 9/16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99⅞ ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59½
Bar Silver	27 3/8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £30,300,000, increase, £300,000; public deposits, £10,400,000; increase, £300,000; other deposits, £27,300,000; decrease, £2,200,000; other securities £24,300,000; decrease, £2,200,000; notes and gold £22,900,000; increase, £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 60 per cent. of the Liabilities.

The Vienna Hofburg has just been the scene of an interesting reconciliation. The Emperor having appointed Baron Otto Seefried, the husband of Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, as Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Austrian Infantry stationed at Troppau, Lieutenant Seefried came to Vienna to thank His Majesty, according to custom, in person. Baron Seefried was accompanied by the Princess, his wife, and they alighted at an hotel, but an audience must already have been granted to them by letter, as a Hofburg gendarme inquired for the couple in every hotel in the city, having received the command to deliver a message to them from the Hofburg. Baron Seefried had a private audience of the Emperor lasting nearly half-an-hour, and it is stated that when the young Lieutenant left the Imperial Palace, he looked flushed and excited.

THE SPORTSWOMAN UP TO DATE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The sportswoman is a new type of the times. Diana, goddess of muscular female beauty, was not always worshipped openly in England, though there have always been hunting and punting girls, coaching and stalking girls, and girls who could hook a fish, bag a hare, or bring down a brace of partridge, just as cleverly as their brothers. But until lately it was not the fashion for ladies to be healthy or strong-nerved. So the mothers of athletic daughters preserved as discreet a silence on the subject as if the love of field sports—the legitimate outlet for a man's energy—were a vice in a woman.

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It is true that the girl-pioneers of out-door pursuits thought fit to adopt an unfemininity—an air of the stables or betting ring—which was somewhat a danger-signal, deterring others, of like tastes but less tomboyishness from taking their pleasure in a similar way for fear of what seemed inevitable deterioration of character. But now it is understood that a woman can still be a nice woman even though she stalks a deer, shoots tigers, tools a team to a race-meeting, goes out ferreting in kilt or knickerbockers, or rides over the world in divided skirts on a cycle or cross-saddle.

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This is the moral to be drawn from the fact that quite a host of well-known society names are associated with Lady Greville's in the production of a new book, entitled "Ladies in the Field" (Ward and Downey). Under the editorship of Lady Greville, who besides the preface contributes notes on hunting in Ireland, India, and the English shires, the various sports to which women of fashion and enterprise devote themselves are treated by lady specialists, the whole forming a lively, interesting volume, which if it does not quite persuade us that hunting, shooting, and deer-driving are enjoyable to all therein concerned, at least suggests the hope that sports in which women take part are robbed of unnecessary brutality.

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Such, happily, is the tone of most of the articles, the writers evidently recognizing that mercifulness is as much the fashion nowadays as strong-mindedness. One writer even goes so far as to quote an old fox-hunters' remark as he turned away at the death: "It is a nasty sight to see ladies watching a poor fox pulled to pieces; and in her article on a woman's duty in the hunting-field, Mrs Lina Chaworth Musters, Mistress of Fo hounds, emphatically lays down the law that the new Dianas should show tact and kindliness not only to members of the Hunt Club, but to those whose share in the sport is the usually thankless one of providing the fields that are trampled on.

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Kangaroo-hunting, as described by Mrs. Beatrice M. Jenkins, is one in which the usual code of—what shall I call it?—honour, humanity, decent feeling is evidently not inculcated. I do not know what is the motive of the sport—whether the hide or flesh is of value, or whether the beast is specially destructive. Probably it is carried on with a view simply to the extermination of an over-rapid breeding animal, as the tails seem to be the only part of value to the hunter. Still it is needless brutality to hunt them, as described in Mrs Jenkins's paper: "The Kangaroos," she says, "rush at a tremendous speed, some of them carrying a young one in their pouch, one poor beast is so hard pressed she throws the young one out of her pouch; it hops away through the grass, to be caught later by friendly hands and carried home as a pet. No such luck for the mother, the hounds are on her, and she is rolled over, and on they go again in pursuit of her fleeter companions."

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In chapter on tiger-hunting, Mrs. C. Martelli tells modestly how she assisted at the death of five tigers—not claiming the entire glory of the deed, but of having put the first bullet into some and the finishing bullet into others—a distinction which means much to connoisseurs in tiger-slaying though little to commonplace people whose courage hardly amounts to facing one across the bars of the zoo. As for the part that Mrs. Martelli took in the sport, it was quite hazardous enough, though carried on from the back of an elephant, or the top of a rock, to gain her the repute of a plucky sportswoman, for as she explains "tigers are shot in India, not as game is in England for hunting, to give amusement to men, horses, and dogs, not as in pheasant or partridge shooting, with a remote reference to the demands of the table, but to save the lives of the natives and their cattle. If you don't kill the tiger," she adds with terrifying emphasis to us whose only dangerous sport is the extermination of wasp in a jam pot, "he will kill you."

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Diane Chasseresse tells us that deer-stalking is like marriage "not to be enterprised, nor taken in hand unadvisedly or lightly." And after reading her paper, the conclusion one comes to is that marriage is a delightfully tame and easy performance in comparison. Besides enduring broiling heat, piercing cold, pitiless hail-storms, weary inaction, and violent exertion the deer stalker has to put up with several minor discomforts which Diane kindly enumerates as follows:—"Pipes cannot be smoked, nor can whisky be imbibed within sight and within shot of deer; neither can sandwiches be munched, nor may you even take a drink at a burn. The soul of the sportsman or woman must soar above hunger and thirst—such luxuries as two o'clock lunch and five o'clock tea are not for him—even the simple use of the pocket handkerchief is denied him under certain circumstances."

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After all these forbidden luxuries, it seems a wonderful concession that the deer-stalker beside the usual paraphernalia of her trade, should be permitted the use of a long grey macintosh with a separate hood, and a suit of water-proof, neutral drab or grey tinted cloth with a dash of pink, green, or orange in it, according to the prevailing ground over which she has to stalk. Stout, easy-fitting nailed boots are *de rigueur* for walking; also thick stockings, not necessarily rough or irritating to the skin—the chief thing in the sportswoman's outfit being lightness, unattractiveness and warmth.

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On the same subject of dress for shooting, though the game and the ground is different, Lady Boynton is of much the same mind. "For those," she says, "who can endure the feel, wearing all wool is a great safeguard against rheumatism, chills, and all evils of that ilk. But on this subject every woman will, of course, please herself." Lady Boynton goes in for all kinds of small game, rabbit, grouse, black-cock shooting, walking up partridges in turnip fields, or amusing herself *faute de mieux* with killing one hundred or so wood guests on their way home to roost (vide page 229). Therefore, though she is a poor example of mercifulness to the brute creation, she has probably a practical knowledge of the most comfortable and serviceable shooting dress.

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Here is an outline of Lady Boynton's get-up. "A short, plain skirt of Harris tweed, with just enough width to allow of striding or jumping, a half-tight fitting jacket to match, with turn-up collar and strap like a covert-coat, pockets big enough to get the hands in and out easily, and flannel shirt and leather belt, or for smarter occasions, a stiff shirt and waistcoat. Knickerbockers of thin dark tweed, high laced boots with nails, or brown leather gaiters and shoes. If a petticoat is worn, silk is the best material for walking in. I have," she continues, "neither macintosh nor leather on my dress, I dislike the feel of both. For wet weather a water-proof cape with straps over the shoulders, so that it can be thrown back if required in the act of shooting, is very convenient. But there is really only one essential in a shooting costume. It must be loose enough to give the arms *perfect freedom* in *every* direction—without this, it is impossible to shoot well or quickly.

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The young lady champion markswoman at the Bisley Rifle Match contributes a really thoughtful paper on rifle-shooting—giving an account of her experiences, her difficulties, and the different things that she finds to help or impede her efforts. The result of reading her notes on rifle-shooting is to come to the conclusion that it is not sport, but serious scientific study, all the more so as Miss Winfred Louisa Seale, as become a soldier's daughter, sees in rifle practice but a means to an end. As she says, "Studying all these minute but necessary particulars is a good training for those who may have to use their rifles for more serious purposes than competing for prizes at rifle meetings." She is a believer evidently that soldiers do not lose their heads and fire wildly when brought face to face with the enemy. But another lady, whose experience was taken not from a real battle-field indeed, but a deer drive in which she noticed how few bullets found a billet, wonders how soldiers behave on the field of battle where there is danger to life and limb, added to the noise, smoke, bustle, and excitement. "*Do they ever*," she asks, "*hit a man at all except by accident?*"

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"There should be nothing so much a man's business as his amusements," says Mrs. E. Robins Pennell, quoting Mr. Stevenson in her article on cycling. Mrs Pennell speaks with authority, for she has crossed Central Europe to the Roumanian frontier on Marriott and Cooper's Ladies' Safety Bicycle. Cycling as a ladies' amusement is still in its infancy. I fancy it is a question of clothes or want of clothes. So few women are content with the necessarily small kit that can conveniently accompany them on a machine. Mrs. Pennell gives advice on the subject. But she speaks as one who is willing to brave the element and the graces in a grey tweed that defies dust and rain alike. "It makes a perfect gown," she says, "and if a good strong waterproof be added a second dress will not be needed."

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Punting is another subject which is interestingly treated, and in which the question of dress has to be considered. Miss Sybil Solomon, who is an expert, recommends a serge skirt, not too long, that will stand any amount of water, as all beginners get wet, a loose blouse with sleeves which can unbutton and roll up, shoes with low heels, and for preference india rubber soles as they prevent slipping if the punt be at all wet.

THE TERMLESS ANTIQUITY, HISTORICAL CONTINUITY, AND INTEGRAL IDENTITY OF THE ORIENTAL MANUFACTURE OF SUMPTUARY CARPETS,

BY

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD,

M.D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL. D.

[Part II.]

THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF CARPETS.

In this brief review of the commercial and political conditions and vicissitudes of the two greatest industrial populations of antiquity, and of the evolutions along the course of their international relations of the economic, educational, and æsthetic arts and religious culture of their intrinsically identical civilizations, we may trace in outline the history of the rise and progress of the immemorially famous Oriental manufacture of sumptuary carpets. Already, some time between B. C. 1000 and 800, they were known to Homer and the Homeridæ; and if we bear in mind that the people of antiquity did not strictly discriminate, as we, since the 17th century only, have learned to do, between carpets and other tapestries, such as table-cloth, counterpanes, and coverlets generally, and curtains, and hangings of every description, it at once becomes clear that already at the time of the composition of the Iliad and Odyssey these textiles had acquired the ritualistic Euphratean types by which they have ever since been predominantly characterized throughout Central, and Southern, and Western Asia; as also that in their passage, through Phœnicia and Phrygia, into Europe, and in the course of their adaptation to the purposes of the Greeks, and, subsequently of the Romans, these textiles were, for the most part, completely secularised; although in some of their uses, as for the veils of temples, they retained, down to the conversion of Europe to Christianity, the plenary religious significance always borne by them at Memphis and Thebes, and at Babylon and Nineveh, the four chief centres of their primary production.*

From Egypt, and from Chaldæa (later Babylonia) and Assyria, the manufacture of them spread into Asia Minor (Khita), where, at a very early period, it attained to great perfection in Phrygia (probably at Hierapolis, Dindymum, Pessinus, et-cetera), and Lydia (at Sardes, and probably Mæonia); and into Phœnicia (at Sidon and Tyre), and the island of Cyprus, were the primitive Nilotic, as distinguished from the archaic Euphratean, type of these textiles was perpetuated later than elsewhere in the East. On the destruction of Nineveh and Babylon the manufacture, after flourishing for a while at Susa, was taken up with great activity at Alexandria; and also, at Seleucia, Ctesiphon, and Al-Modayn; and from Alexandria was imported into Western India; and from Al-Modayn and Ctesiphon, and Seleucia, as earlier from Susa; if not still earlier from Babylon, into Southern India. Finally the Saracens, and the Seljuki, and Osmanli Turks, and other Tartars, who followed the Saracens in the propagation of the Empire of Islam, established the manufacture at Kufa, as the modern representative of ancient Al-Modayn, Seleucia, and Babylon; at Aleppo, and Damascus; at Baghdad in supersession of Kufa; at Cairo the modern representative of ancient Alexandria, Thebes, and Memphis; at Kairwan, the modern representative, as regards the ritualistic arts of Northern Africa, of ancient Carthage; at Cordova in Spain; at Ushak (Brousa), and Koula, the modern representatives of Sardes, Mæonia, and Dindymum, in Asia Minor; at Ardebil, Ferahan, Kermanshah, Goskhan, Shufter (the modern representative of ancient Susa), Shiraz, Murghab, Teheran, Mashad, Herat, Subzawar, Sennah, Yezd, Kashan, and Kirman in Persia †; at Samarkand, Bokhara, Khival and Yarkand in Central Asia; at Kabul in Afghanistan; at Quettah in Baluchistan; and at Jamu, Hyderabad (Sindh), Shikarpur, Khyrpur, Lahore, Fathipur, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Mirzapur, Morshedabad, Gorakpur, Patna, Arcot, Ellore, Nellore, Masulipatam, Warangal, Bellary, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, and elsewhere, in India. And wherever throughout the modern Mahomedan world of the East they introduced it, they employed in the decoration of their sumptuary textile fabrics, and particularly of their carpets, the same ancient Euphratean types of embroided, or inwoven, genii, seraph-beasts, and (Trees of Life), and the same floral diapers, of (the knop and flower) pattern, with the same borderings of sea and cloud scrolls, river meanders, mural gradines and chevrons, as are sculptured on the (Nineveh marbles), and enamelled on the tiles of Susa; these strictly emblematical devices, as ultimately drawn in faultless beauty, but unfortunately without due reference to their spiritual pre-figuration, by the Greeks, having also, for over twenty centuries, furnished the inexhaustible types of conventional ornamentation to the architects, sculptors, painters, and artistic handicraftsmen of the entire ancient pagan, and modern Christian West. Where the orthodox Suni, or non-Aryan, form of Islam prevailed, as in Arabia and Central Asia, the animal types were eliminated from Saracenic art; but where its schismatic Shia, or Aryan form was developed, they survived, as in Persia, and parts of India; as partially also in the Suni countries of Islam, which, before their conquest by the Arabs, had been brought under intimate and enduring Aryan (Hellenic) influences, namely Egypt, and, in a less degree, Northern Africa generally, and Syria. But even in Asia Minor the drawing of "the Tree of Life," in the local carpet manufacture, is still severely Euphratean in character; while the carpets of the Caucasus (Daghestan, Kazak), Kurdistan, and Central Asia, including Yarkand, alike in the details of their conventional ornamentation and their brilliant and harmonious colouring, are, we may surmise, absolutely identical with those of ancient Assyria and Babylonia. After these, the wonderful carpets of Bangalore (Malabar) probably approach, in their bold scale of design, and archaic force of colouring, nearest to their Euphratean prototypes. The old blue and red chequered cotton carpets (satranjis) of the Mahrattas, and the gaily striped, or otherwise mat-patterned, cotton rugs (daris) of Kattyawar, Gujarat and Rajputana, have in their crude, primitive designs, and almost prismatic colours, black, orange, red, yellow, green, blue and white, preserved their ancient Egyptian physiognomy, of the period of the Ptolemies, without the slightest change, to the present day; while the Indian susni,‡ or counterpane, embroidered with white water lilies, has preserved in its name the record of its original importation from Susa, *i.e.*, the City of "Lilies." There need be the less difficulty therefore in coming to the conclusion that, the grand, and, in India, quite exceptional type of the magnificent carpets of Bangalore, is to be traced back, through a direct descent of over two thousand years, to the spacious palaces of Susa and Babylon.

In Persia the Euphratean type of the local manufacture of curtains, coverlets, and carpets survived the alien Arabs and the Samani, Sabuktagini, and Seljuki Turks, and the Timuri Mongols; and it was not until the reign of Shah Abbas the Great, A.D 1585-1628, the fourth sovereign of the native Shia dynasty of the Susawis ("Sophis") founded by Shah Ismail, A.D. 1499, that a change was effected in the designs of these sumptuary tapestries under the direction of the young Persians who, according to the tradition, as Mr. Caspar Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., informs me, of the modern Persians, had been sent by the Shia Shah to learn painting in Italy "under Raffael" (A.D. 1483-1520), and certainly under masters of the school of Raphael. The Italianesque style thus introduced in the treatment of modern Persian carpets, and, with marked local modifications, of the Masulipatam (Coromandel), and other denominations of Indian carpets, if a departure from the traditionary Euphratean mode, is yet undeniably pleasing; and on account of its broken patterning, and generally diffused colouring, better adapted to carpets intended for European rooms, where they are overcrowded and overshadowed by the furniture than the severely co-ordinated designs and immense masses of clearly defined deep-toned colours of the carpets of Ushak, Koula and Bangalore; which are only seen to their fullest advantage when spread under the domes of the mosques, or in the outer courts of the temples, or along the audience-chambers of the palaces, for which they are, in the first place, manufactured.

The late Sir Bartle Frere had one of these Abbasi Persian carpets, brought for him by Sir Frederic Goldsmid, direct from Kirman. It is referred to by Sir Henry Yule in a note on the Chapter (17), "concerning the Kingdom of Kirman," in Book I of his edition of the travels of Ser Marco Polo; and I knew it well. The field was of a creamy white, overspread with pink and yellow roses, and the border black and green, scrolled with white roses and red. Another Persian carpet of this Italianesque style was seen at the Vienna Exhibition of 1876; the field of margold yellow, all over diapered with pinks, and the border of dark turquoise blue, conventionally scrolled in yellow and true full pink. Both carpets reflected the light from their enchanted surfaces with the transparent radiance of the purest gems, harmonised to the neutral bloom of a richly-variegated garden seen in the soft sunshine of the dawning day, so skilfully were their rare colours blended.

The patronage by Abbas the Great of these Italianised carpets, as fresh and fair, and fragrant as one of his own enclosed Paradises, was no matter of caprice or accident, but part of the general reaction of the Persians in the 16th century, A.D., against the degrading tyranny of their Turanian oppressors; and due, as its pre-disposing cause, to the instinctive love of the Iranian Aryas, as of every Aryan race, for the beauties of nature, and more especially for the swelling blossoms of the spring, the Raphael of the northern earth, as Jean Paul Richter has, in one word, so exquisitely described it:—"der Raphael der Norderde." The Parsees, of twenty-five and thirty years ago, used to frequent the Victoria Gardens, in Bombay, simply to "eat the air," that is, to take a good healthy walk there; and the Hindus to sniff at the most heavily scented blooms, which they would crush between their fingers, and apply, like snuff, to their noses. But when a true Iranian sauntered through, in flowing robe of blue, red-edged, and high-hat of sheepskin, "black, glossy, curled, the fleece of Karakul," he would stand awhile and meditate over every flower in his path and always as in vision, and when at last the vision was fulfilled, and his ideal flower found, he would spread his mat, or carpet, before it, and sit before it until the going down of the sun, and then arise and pray before it, and re-fold his mat, or carpet, and go home; and the next night, and night after night, until that bright particular flower faded away, he would return to it, bringing his friends with him in ever-increasing numbers, and sit and sing, and play the guitar, or lute, before it, and anon, all arise together and pray before it, and other, after prayers, still sit on, sipping sherbet, and talking the most hilarious and shocking scandal, late into the moonlight; and so again and again evening after evening, until the beauteous flower died, satiated of worship. Some evenings, by way of a grand finale, the whole company would suddenly rise up, as one man, before the bright consummate flower, and serenade it with an ode from Hafiz, and rolling up their carpets depart into the silence of the outer night.

Notwithstanding, however, the sweet charm of the Abbasi Persian carpets of modern trade, the palm for pre-eminent artistic merit, above that of all other denominations of Oriental carpets now manufactured for merely commercial gain, must be awarded to those of Masulipatam and Bangalore; to the former, for their perfect adaptability to European domestic uses; and to the latter, on account of the marvellously-balanced arrangement of their colossal proportions, and the Titanic power of their colouring, which in these carpets satisfy the feeling for breadth, and space, and impressiveness, in State furniture, as if they were indeed made for the palaces of kings, and the temples of the gods: and these Southern-Indian carpets, the Masulipatam, derived from the Abbasi Persian, and the Bangalore, without a trace of Saracenic, or any other modern influence, are both, relatively to their special applications, the noblest designed of any denominations of carpets now made, while the Bangalore carpets are unapproachable by the commercial carpets of any time and place.

* The decoration of textile fabrics was at first entirely ritualistic, and pre-historically it would seem to have originated in tattooing; from which the rich symbolical vestments worn by kings and priests have, over the greater part of the world, been obviously derived. The practice was once universal, and is still widespread; and where it yet survives, is invariably ritualistic, indicating the relation of those so "stigmatized" to their tribes, and tribal divinities. That is to say the typology of tattooing, as still practised, is invariably totemistic and mythological, its mythology, most frequently, being of cosmological significance. And this was always so. In Genesis iv 15, it is said:—"And the Lord set a mark upon Cain lest any finding him should kill him." In Ezekiel ix., 4 and 6, in the vision foreshadowing the destruction of Jerusalem for idolatry, a mark is set on the forehead of the men who remained true to Javeh, that they might be spared when the idolaters were slain utterly, 'old and young, both maids, and little children, and women,' and without sparing or pity. In Galatians vi. 17, St. Paul says:—For I bear in my body the marks ΣΤΙΓΜΑΤΑ—literally "prickings with a needle"—(tattooing) of the Lord Jesus;" and in the Revelation of St. John the Divine, xiii. 16, xiv. 9, 11, *et cetera*, we have repeated references to the mark of the beast, and to the mark on those who overcome the beast. Here the word invariably used is ΧΑΡΑΓΜΑ "a mark engraven" or "imprinted." The Hebrew word used in Ezekiel is *tau*, which is the Egyptian sign of the male element in nature, and of life. Again, Herodotus, ii., 113, in the Egyptian account of the flight of Helen with Paris, says that on reaching Egypt their attendants went off to the temple on the banks of the Canopic mouth of the Nile, and there dedicated themselves to Hercules; in sign thereof "receiving certain marks on their person;" and thus delivering themselves from the service of the guilty fugitives. The historian adds:—"The law still remained unchanged to my time." This ritualistic tattooing was early forbidden by the Jews, probably out of opposition to the Egyptians, as is seen in Leviticus xix. 28:—"Ye shall not make cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor print any marks on you: I am Jevah;" and Ptolemy Philopator (B. C. 222-205), in his malignant hatred of the Jews, forced them to be tattooed with ivy leaves in honour of the God Dionysos, whose ivy leaf he himself bore tattooed on his forehead. Those who did not submit to the idolatrous brand as the Jews deemed it, where outlawed. Herodian tells us how the ancient Britons were printed with representations of the heavenly bodies; and among the savages seen by the early European navigators along the coasts of the Americas, and in the South Seas, the tattooing was always found to be of this cosmographic description. Now we know, from the Orphic Hymns that the spotted leopard's skin, or the spotted deer's skin (compare the spotted deer's skin worn by the Hindu Siva), worn by the worshippers of Dionysos, symbolised the shining frame of the spangled heavens, and the golden girdle the stream of ocean, and the crimson robe inter-tissued with gold the life giving light and heat of the glorious sun. Here the passage from tattooing to dress is clearly indicated, and the ritualistic origin of, at least, sumptuary vestments. Similar evidence is afforded by the descriptions of textile fabrics given by classical writers quoted in the body of this monograph, which all go to prove the identity of ancient pattern-designing in textiles, with that still being everywhere pursued in Anterior and Southern Asia. The Mussulman, following the Jews, rejected tattooing, but the fellaheen in Egypt, and the ryots in Syria, and certain of the women in Persia also, still tattoo themselves. Many of the aboriginal tribes of India, and some of the Burmans also, follow the practice, which, at present reaches its highest elaboration in the great Polynesian South Sea, extended between Posterior Asia and the Continents of America. And everywhere throughout these regions it is totemistic or mythological and in India and in Java, and others of the South Sea Islands, it has transparently suggested the ritualistic vestments that have taken its place for the use of those locally exercising the sacerdotal or sovereign authority. Nowhere is it found used merely for its attractiveness. In fact, in Burma, women are frequently tattooed expressly to detract from their beauty. In the early ages of the Christian Church nuns were for this very reason similarly stigmatised. Branding is indeed a survival of ritualistic tattooing as are also crests and coats-of-arms as regards the objects borne. The ritualistic character of the dress, including the head-dress, shoes, and jewellery, of the Pharaohs, and the Chaldæan, Assyrian, and Babylonian kings, is obvious and undeniable. Painting the body probably very widely marked the passage from tattooing to the use of vestments; and the extreme sanctity attaching to tattooing is proved by the practice of it subsisting, at least as a poetic figure, among the Jews, long after it had been forbidden among them by law; by its continued prevalence in Mahomedan countries; and by such legends as that of the miraculous stigmatisation of St. Francis of Assisi, St. Catherine of Siena, and other saints of the rival Franciscans and Dominicans.

† The modern town of Sultanabad, in Irak Ajmi, is now the chief centre of the carpet manufacture of North Western Persia.

‡ For the etymology of this word, see footnote on the word Susan-gird, vide infra p. 15.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M. de Horne will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Mangles, Mr and Mrs Reid, child and infant, Mr and Mrs F B Young and 2 children, Mr Barday, Miss Clay, Mr and Mrs Old Mackenzie, Mrs L B Semeon and family, Mrs F S Granville-Walton and child, Mr and Mrs Huddleston, Mrs Thornton, Mr John Harkness, Mr James Hume, Mr P Macdonald, Mr G W C Gardner, Mr J P Thomas, Mrs Fitzherbert and child, Mr and Mrs W B Oldham, Mrs Flavin and infant, Mr Hazen, Mr Wetherill, Mrs Cassell, Mr N Mitra, Mr A G Linzel, Miss Ramsford, Mr Ahmed, Mr Guy (senior), Mrs Dodson, Miss Hazen, Mr and Mrs Home, infant and ayah, Mr A G Linzee, Mr and Mrs Crewdson, Mr K O Kirkday, Col and Mrs MacNeill, and ayah, Capt C H Hayes, Mr H G Richardson, Mrs Gillian and child, Rev S M McIntosh, Mrs Wilson, Mrs Burne, Miss North, Rev J Middleton Macdonald, Mr. Cunningham, Miss Vincent, Mr and Mrs Rothange, Mr Lincoln, Mr C M Hodgson, Mr W C Smith, Two Masters Bird, Two Messrs Ezekiel, Mrs A J Bramley, Capt R D Vizard, Two Messrs Taylor, Capt H F Stilwell, Mr A C Campbell, Mrs Fane, Mrs Fallo, child, infant and nurse, Capt Robertson, Mr O H Brooks, Mr and Mrs Moncrieff, Miss Thomas, Mrs Thayer, Mr S V R Thayer, Mr and Mrs Gay Senior, and Two Senior, Mr Frank Senior, Surg-Capt and Mrs Gre-Stalkartt, Mr and Mrs G B Lambert and 2 children, Mr M N Chamberlain, Mr and Mrs Connor, Col and Mrs Reynolds, Mr Pabrick, Lt Nayes, Miss Johnson, Mr Foster, Capt and Mrs Bush, Mrs Bradshaw, Mr Stewart, Mr Gollfield, Rev G M Davis, Mr Kirkpatrick, Mr Diddons, Mr F J Taylor, Miss Crowley, Mr French, Lt J O A G Mackenzie, Mr E P Dansey.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Oldham, Mr and Mrs Ball, Mr Cecil Hall, Mr Milne, Mr W Bennett, Mr and Mr Chas Walker, Mr W Lansdale, Mr. J C Hewitt, Mrs Maturin, 3 children and governess, Mr Worthington, Mr Neilson, Mr M J Mody, Mr and Mrs Arthur Pease, Miss Pease, Mr W Troup.

FOR ADEN.

Maj-Genl H C Lewis, Capt Allen, Mr Morrison, Capt Johnston.

FOR GIBRALTAR—Major Newnham Daow.

Mrs. Steel will follow up the success of her two volumes, "From the Five Rivers" and "Miss Stuart's Legacy," with another series of short stories which she has named "The Flowers of Forgiveness, and Other Stories." The scenes of all are laid in India.

A terrible affair occurred at the wild animal show at the Midwinter Exhibition in Vienna. A lion-tamer, named Carl Thieman, was going through his performance in the lions' cage, when the electric lights suddenly went out. Three of the lions immediately sprang upon Thieman, who was fearfully mangled. He was rescued alive by the proprietor of the show, a man, named Boone, who as soon as the lights were restored entered the cage with an iron bar, and drove the animals off from their prey. But meanwhile Thieman had received no less than forty-three wounds, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. The audience were terror-stricken by the occurrence.

The *Athenæum* gives a brief memoir of Mrs. Bentley, who passed away quite recently at her house at Croydon, in her ninety-fourth year. She was the widow of the scholar-printer, Samuel Bentley, brother of the publisher, Richard. At her table she often entertained Sir Harris Nicolas, Duffus Hardy, Dr. Brewer, Endell Tyler, and others, while Handel and old classical music were played after dinner. Sometimes the guests dropped into a lighter vein. At Mr. Bentley's house, in Southampton-row, glees were popular, and we are told that "White sand and grey sand, who'll by my grey sand?" and "Oh, go to Jane Glover, and tell her I love her," were admirably rendered. Mrs. Bentley retained her faculties to the last, and liked to read Tyndall and Froude.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Last week an account of an interview with me appeared in the *Woman's Signal*, purporting to give certain opinions of mine on the "Woman Question." I earnestly beg that no one will accept this report as correct or adequate. I granted the interview on a stipulation that I was to have the proof; that nothing was to be printed except as passed by myself. This promise was given to me in writing and confirmed in words. I did receive the proof, *but they did not wait for my revise!* In this revise I had been obliged to re-write the whole of my remarks. I am told that the interviewer took upon himself to believe that, because the revise was kept for a day—there were about two hours' work upon it—the proof was passed. If, therefore, dear reader, you see comments, paragraphs, or articles in which this Thing is quoted, pray remember that it is not mine.

"Gentlemen," said the lecturer, "always verify your quotations." This is a Golden Rule. Whenever I break that rule, I invariably come to grief. Now just see. I copied, fortunately with acknowledgment, certain lines from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Among them was a line or a cry, attributed to Marie de Medici—this historical utterance was really by Valentine Visconti—"Rien ne m'est plus; plus ne m'est rien." And from the same columns I quoted lines which I am now told should run:

On entre, on crie,
Et c'est la vie:
On pleure, on sort,
Et c'est la mort.

It is the more unpardonable in me to have made the first mistake, because the hapless Valentine was the mother of one of whom I once made a long study, Charles Duke of Orleans, whose verse is so melodious and so delicate in expression. It is, at the same time, so voluminous. Many centuries ago, or thereabouts, I use to browse among the old French poets with great delight. Valentine was the daughter of Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan, and a very fine Duke, too—as Dukes at that time averaged. That is to say, he was ambitious, fond of fighting, a dreamer of the great mediæval dream, of universal domination, a builder, a scholar, a writer, a lover and a patron of the fine arts. The plague carried him off just as he was going to achieve the crown of Italy. His daughter Valentine, one of the most pleasing figures of her age, whether for her sweetness of character, her accomplishments, or her patience, married Louis Duke of Orleans. She it was who soothed the madness of Charles VI. in his worst moments. What David was to Saul, Valentine was to Charles. No one, except Valentine, could calm the royal maniac. Then people murmured; she would kill the King, they said, in order that her husband should succeed. So she had to leave the Court and retire into the country to let these suspicions die. Her father fell into a great rage, and offered to fight anybody on behalf of his daughter. But nobody accepted the challenge. There she stayed in the country with her children. That her husband was inconstant perhaps surprised her little; such conduct in a Prince was princely; she forgave him, and loved him still. He was murdered—we know the crime of the Rue Barbette—by the Duke of Burgundy—Fearless John. Then Valentine went to Paris, her chariot—we should call it a waggon—covered with black, drawn by four white horses—to signify grief and innocence—in the fifteenth century, everything must be figured, presented, symbolised for all the world to read—and threw herself at the King's feet, demanding justice. Alas! the poor King could get no justice for anybody; he showed his sympathy in his own way by falling into a fresh fit of madness. It was on the hangings of this chariot of grief that Valentine embroidered these words—her device so long as she survived her husband—"Rien ne m'est plus; plus ne m'est rien." These were true words; she could not forget him. A year after her husband's murder she died, exhorting her children with her last breath—un-Christian in this sole respect—to revenge their father's death. What they could do they did, and the Dauphin did the rest when Jean Sans Peur, the murderer, was murdered in his turn on the bridge of Montereau. Thanks, fair correspondent, for making me hunt up this strange and weird old story!

What has become of a certain treasure story told in the papers some five or six years ago? Is it to be a story without an end? Was it a fabrication? This is the story. In the year 1823, when there were troubles in Peru, some of the merchants of Lima chartered a brig of 300 tons, in which they placed all their money, amounting, it is said—but story-tellers talk wild—to two millions sterling, all their jewellery, all their silver plate, and a great quantity of monastic plate. Their intention was to abandon Peru and to carry all their portable property to Spain. But an Englishman, getting wind of the project, got together a band of desperadoes, took possession of the ship, and sailed away. He took the ship to the Marianne Islands, where he buried his treasure, and sailed for Honolulu. This is the weak point of the story, because one naturally asks why he buried the treasure. Surely it could have been divided. Plate is easily melted; jewels cannot be recognised; and gold coins cannot be identified. If there were twenty men in all, the share of each, if the amount is truly stated, which I very much doubt, would be £100,000 in gold, without counting the plate and the jewels. Now, the sum of £100,000 in English sovereigns would fill, roughly calculated, a box of 28 inches square by 20 inches in height. A thing quite easily managed one would believe. However, they buried their treasure and they sailed off. On the way they quarrelled. The captain, with two officers and a cabin-boy, left the ship in her only boat, considerately setting fire to the vessel on leaving. There was more unpleasantness on board the boat, in the settlement of which one of the officers lost his life. On reaching Honolulu, the captain sent the cabin-boy to Lima with a letter to his sweetheart. Here the boy was imprisoned, and the young lady refused to have anything more to do with the robber, murderer, and pirate. So the captain, with the one other survivor, chartered a brig in order to pick up their treasure. More trouble. The captain of the brig, during a quarrel, tipped his passenger, the pirate captain, overboard. He then overhauled his papers and found mention of the treasure. There was then left only one man, the surviving officer, who knew the place where the treasure was deposited. They wanted the man to tell the secret. He agreed, but at the last moment jumped into the sea and drowned himself. Sixty years later another Englishman got hold of the story, saw the chart showing the treasure island, but without any name. However he thought he could find the spot. Accordingly, he hired a small vessel and set sail for the Mariannes. He got there, and went ashore at an island called Guam. While he was ashore his mate and the sailors made off with the ship. Well? That is all. We wait for the rest of the story. We have been waiting for ten years, or thereabouts. Where is that Englishman who was left lamenting at Guam? Are there to be no more attempts to find that treasure?

A lady asks me if I am not a little hard on single women. I sincerely hope and trust that nothing I have ever said can really show the slightest touch of "hardness" on single women. The noble work—the self-sacrificing work—the truly unselfish work—that is done by thousands of single women we must all acknowledge with the deepest gratitude and admiration. Everywhere we come upon them, working now for their married sisters or their brothers—veritable pillars of the house; now for the poor; now for the sick; now for the young; now for those, a vast army, who want a little help to tide over a troubled time; now for the Church—always for other people. There is no one whom the world, which too often takes as a right the most complete sacrifice of its workers, ought to respect and to revere so much as the single woman who gives up her life—her thoughts, her heart, her time—for the sake of others. My correspondent, as usual, stumbles over the word "average." Let her remember that, when one speaks of the average woman, one means that "those are excepted who must be excepted"—*exceptis excipiendis*. The average woman, I say, finds her chief happiness in the married life; she is by nature a matron, a mother in Israel. But there are plenty of women who do not want the married life; who feel more free to work out their own lives in the single state. Dear me! How can one speak of an average without offending those who are higher than the average? Some time ago a lady objected to something I had advanced, with my usual timidity, as a trait of the average woman. Presently it turned out that my objector was a learned person and a mistress in a High School. And she had the—the—may I say?—the impudence—or the modesty—to call herself an average woman. No—no—no—a mistress in a High School is not an average woman. She is very much above the average woman. And so such a single woman as I have described above is also very, very much above the average. Else we should all be one rung higher on the ladder that leads us to the better world.

I am glad to find one of the papers (the *Westminster*) taking up a proposal I made the other day in the *Author*. It is the establishment of a magazine to deal with old books. I knew that there was once a quarterly called the *Retrospective*, which ran for twenty volumes; and I have now learned that there were two other journals devoted to the same object. I believe that such a magazine would pay. The field is exhaustless; there are countless volumes on every subject. Every now and then one of the books is reprinted, re-edited, annotated, with a biography, and all for the sake of some part or parts of it which the world wishes to preserve or some scholar wants the world to appreciate. One could name fifty books, and fifty scholars to undertake them. There is the mediæval literature, for instance, which is as full of amusement and instruction as one could wish; it has fallen chiefly into the hands of dear old Dryasdust. The consequence is that it bears the appearance of a dry, shrivelled up Normandy pippin. Such a magazine could never be popular, but it might pay expenses with an editor who could give his whole time, and could find a staff who would not grudge much time for little pay.

There are, besides, the old projects. The world is always full of projectors, inventors, men with ideas. Here is one which I found in a paper only ten years old. The man of ideas was the head of a department which employed a good many clerks. He would have nothing copied, but everything printed. That, he said, was the cheapest way in the long run. Copying by hand costs a great deal, and requires many clerks. Printing is done once for all. You get a rough proof; you correct it; you order as many copies—two or a hundred—as you want; the type is distributed; there is no more expense; and the compositor does not, like the clerk, go on advancing in his pay; he stands still. Since this was written the typewriter has been introduced; but still it may be a question whether the printing press would not be the cheaper in the long run. It would certainly be more convenient. However, this is only one illustration picked up at random. Here are a few more picked out of various books. Half-a-dozen distinct and infallible cures for a cold; a project for feeding horses on furze bruised in a machine; a project for saving the lives of persons wrecked on a lee shore; a project for making an ardent spirit from carrots; a project for making tar out of smoke. These are practical projects. There are next the schemes for immediately making the whole world virtuous and happy. There are the visionary crackbrain religions; there are the pretensions of Sludge in every age under every name; in a word, there is the whole book of Human Folly from which to choose.

The death, last week, of Ballantyne, boys' storyteller, was made the subject of a leading article in the *Times*. It was an honour which the memory of the veteran well deserved. There are not too many favourites in this field. Henty, Fenn, Ballantyne, Kingston and a few more exhaust the list of those who write of boys for boys, and are in demand by boys. Of favourite writers for girls there are a hundred at least. Why this superfluity? Does it arise from the greater number of women than of men? A simpler reason may suffice. The writer for boys must be vigorous and dramatic; and his story must be strong and full of adventures; of such there are few. Girls prefer the domestic novel, of which the supply is more than equal to the demand. So long, however, as the present favourites continue to hold their own in the affections of boys, we need not be anxious about the future prospects of the nation. Another thing to note about boys' stories is the fondness they show for historical novels. Henty, for instance, is in one respect like Westminster Abbey—his monuments, *i. e.* his books, contain the whole history of the country; and the history is always conveyed in a picturesque background or setting, bright, and strongly coloured for the exploits of his hero. As a boy once said to me "Scott is all very well—but he is too long. *Give me Henty!*" Scott is very well—the boy was quite right—but the extent and measure and meaning of his well-being cannot be fully understood by a boy. Therefore, give him Henty!

Eleven years ago a most remarkable journey was undertaken across the Arabian Desert by order of the British Government, in search of the murderers of Professor Palmer, Capt. Gill, and Lieut. Charrington, R.N. The expedition was accompanied by Sir Charles Warren. One of the officers with him, Capt. Haynes, R.E. kept a journal, and made sketches of the places they visited while on this gruesome errand. He has been knocking about the world ever since on duty; but he has now returned, and his diary is going to be published with his drawings. It should form a sequel to the Life of Palmer, which was entrusted to myself. As such, I commend it to all those who still preserve the memory of that great linguist and fearless traveller, and many-sided, dexterous man, who kept the Suez Canal from destruction while we were engaged in giving a lesson to the Pashas—a lesson which would seem to require repetition.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION: BOMBAY BRANCH.

At the invitation of Lady Harris, a meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held at Government House, Malabar Point, on Thursday afternoon last, to consider what steps should be taken to revive the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association, and to place it on a solid basis. The invitations issued by her Excellency alluded to the necessity of reviving the local on the lines of the Poona branch of the Association; and asked for the assistance and support of representative ladies and gentlemen. Among those present at the meeting were:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Hon. Mr. Hassan Ali Bey Effendi, Mr. and Mrs. Byramjee Dadabhoy, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Damodhar Gordhandas, Mr. and Miss K. N. Kabrajee, Rai Bahadur Luximon Singh, Messrs. D R. Chichgar, Hassumbhoy Visram, D.D. Ghandi, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, &c.

Lady Harris, in taking the chair, thanked those present for their trouble and attendance, and explained the object of the meeting to be as stated above, remarking that associations like this were the best means of promoting social intercourse between Europeans and Natives, advancing by concerted action the cause of education, and assisting in works of public utility and charity. Lady Harris described at some length the benefits resulting from similar associations working at home.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree pointed out the necessity for an association like this, suggesting social gatherings of Europeans and Natives to be held oftener than at present. Female education, he said, ought to receive more liberal encouragement, and such an association would be the best means of securing it.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani expressed his entire sympathy with the object of the meeting, and suggested the adoption of well-considered measures to establish the association on a solid basis instead of doing anything in a hurry. He, therefore, advised the appointment of a working committee to consider the subject in all its bearings.

The meeting then appointed a working committee of fifteen ladies and gentlemen, with Lady Harris as president, Dr. Dimmock, as honorary secretary, and Mr. D. K. Chichgar, as honorary treasurer.

Sir Jamsetjee proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Lady Harris for her disinterested labour and zealous co-operation in the establishment of an association, which had such noble aims in view.

The proposition was carried with acclamation. After partaking of refreshments, the visitors were entertained to a special performance by members of the Harmston's circus troupe; and the meeting then dispersed.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

A local correspondent writes to us with reference to our remarks as to how Mr. Pyne came into the Amir's service. The statements were made by Mr. Pyne when interviewed by Reuter's agent in London, but our correspondent says they are utterly false, and says the following is the correct narrative:—The Amir saw the electric light when he came to India, and was pleased with it. Government thereupon offered to make him a present of an installation. The Telegraph Department addressed Mr. Fischer, of Bombay, on the subject, obtained an estimate, and supplied it subject to my instructing some Afghans in the handling thereof, and subject to a certificate from the same that they understood the work. This was done. The Afghans (three) were instructed in the compound of the Telegraph Stores at Mazagon, and later on received a certificate. It appears, on arrival the steam-engine or dynamo had become out of order they could not work it. Thereupon the Amir sent, asking that Mr. Fischer should go up, and stating that if he did so large orders for all kinds of machinery would be given to him, and he would be made much of. A permit from the British Government was promised and an escort. Mr. Fischer did not wish to go, but consented to send one of his mechanic electricians, Mr. Jerome. He was furnished with catalogues and price-lists of machinery, and also took with him some electric goods. He obtained a permit and an escort. Mr. Jerome had been in charge of Messrs. Fischer and Co.'s Electric Store-Warehouse at Calcutta, which was in Messrs. Walsh Lovett and Co.'s Godowns, and there became acquainted with Messrs. Walsh Lovett and Co.'s manager. Before starting for Kabul he had some private interviews with these gentlemen. Messrs. Fischer & Co., hearing that Jerome was not on his way to Kabul, but conferring with Walsh Lovett & Co.'s man in Delhi, wired to him to proceed to Peshawar, where the escort was waiting. Jerome at last proceeded to Kabul. He gained great favour there, and stayed there about six months, and then received a present of Rs. 3,000 and came back with orders for about two lakhs or more, taking the order to Messrs. Walsh Lovett & Co. When some of the first batch of machinery arrived, Jerome and Walsh Lovett & Co.'s man were in Karachi to receive and send it. There a dispute arose, Messrs. Walsh Lovett & Co. ended by paying, and sending Jerome back to France, and then informed the Amir that Jerome was not coming, and they would send another man. Thereupon, Mr. Pyne was sent, and has been there ever since, with what success everyone knows.

There are ladies who cannot for the life of them blush. For their benefit a "blushing bonnet" has come along. Each of the strings hides a small spiral spring on the inside. When the lady wants to blush she droops her head shyly, and the springs by pressing temporarily on the arteries, cause the face to become suffused with the loveliest blush that ever captivated the heart of man. This must (says the *Princess*) be read seasoned with the proverbial grain of salt.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday at 3-30. p.m.:—

I.—Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Ganpatrao Damodar Panse:—

1 For whom have the reserved places of the Provincial Service been kept open? If only for the Natives of India, is it intended to include Eurasians and Europeans in that expression? What are the orders on the subject from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India?

2 Government, no doubt, will consider favourably the representations in favour of the inclusion of the Mamlatdars in the said service; but in case they are excluded, can they claim Deputy Collectorships as of right as hitherto?

3 Government in their Resolutions Nos. 4165 and 5522 of 1875 printed at page 515 of Nairne's Hand Book ruled that Inamdars should be invited to be present at the time of making appointments of their village officers. If any Inamdar objects to the appointment of a particular person, is it not proper to entertain the objection and appoint another to whose appointment he has no objection? What is the course now followed and whether the wishes of Government conveyed in that Resolution are attended to by the Revenue authorities?

4 Is the change from Black to Red Ink in describing Sardars in the Sardars' List in conformity with the Proclamation of 1858?

Under what authority and for what reasons was the change made?

Was the change made simply for the convenience of certain Judicial officers?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik:—

1 Will Government be pleased to furnish information as to (1) talukas or group of villages, (2) individual villages and (3) individual holdings in which enhancements in revision settlements have exceeded the limits laid down by the Secretary of State, namely, 33, 66 and 100 per cent., respectively, under (1), (2) and (3), together with a brief explanation in each case as to the necessity for departing from the sanctioned limits?

2 Will Government be pleased to give a statement showing the result of the imposition of sub-soil water-rates under the revision settlements lately introduced into the talukas of the Ahmedabad District.

3 How much and in each of the above-mentioned talukas of Ahmedabad has been relinquished and how much land taken up after the introduction of revision settlement into them?

4 How many petitions were received from rayats complaining of excessive enhancements in the above talukas, and in what instances was redress given by Government or the Survey Department to such complaints?

5 Will Government furnish a statement showing the acreage of land in each of the talukas of the Ahmedabad District in which the classification scale was raised on account of the conversion of Jerayet lands into rice or garden lands?

6 Whether Government are aware of a petition by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to the Government of India anent certain draft rules said to have been framed by the Local Government to regulate first admissions to the new Provincial Service of this Presidency; whether the summary of the proposals of the Local Government given in the Sabha's petition, based as it evidently is on information appearing in *Times of India* and other papers, is fairly correct, especially in regard to the following points:—(1) the exclusion of the Mamlatdars from the Provincial Service; (2) the recruitment of the service, partly by open competition, partly by nomination and in very exceptional cases by promotion from the subordinate service; (3) the notifying of the proportions of the various castes, creeds and races of the Presidency who are to enter by the competition door and the inclusion of Europeans among such classes; (4) the subjects proposed for the competitive examination; and (5) the absence of an educational test in the case of persons entering the service by Government nomination; and whether Government will be pleased to direct a copy of the proposed rules to be placed on the table of the Council?

7 Have Government had before them a petition by dealers in country tobacco in Bombay, complaining (a) of the want of any recognised system of regulating the grant of licenses for the retail sale of country tobacco in the city, of licenses having "frequently been refused to respectable applicants" and "granted to persons of the very lowest class and character;" (b) of harassing restrictions placed on license-holders, such as prohibiting them from going out of Bombay without the written permission of the Assistant Collector of Customs; (c) of unfair distinctions drawn between dealers in foreign and country tobacco; (d) of licenses not being supplied even on payment of fees with the rules and regulations of the Tobacco Department; and praying that the offenders under the Act of 1857, or the rules and regulations, of the Department made thereunder, be tried not by the officers of the Department but by the Presidency Magistrates? Has any inquiry been made into the justice or otherwise of these allegations, and in the event of any such allegations being known to be well founded, have any steps been taken to give redress to the petitioners whose first memorial on the subject dates as far back as 1871?

8 Have the Divisional Commissioners who were lately requested to consider and suggest what steps might be taken to facilitate intelligent criticism by rayats of proposals for the introduction of revised settlements of their lands, submitted their report, and if so, what measures have been adopted to carry out the object of Government?

9 Whether Government are aware of the Municipality of A'mod (a town in the district of Bombay (? Broach) with a population of about 5,000 souls) having decided to levy for the year 1893-94 a house-tax, based not on the rental of houses but on their assessed cost value at 8 annas per cent. of that value? Whether any notice of the imposition of such tax was given to the rate-payers in terms of Section 21, Clause 1, of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1873, defining the class of persons or property to be made liable thereto and the amount to be imposed? Whether the levy of such house-tax estimated to yield nearly Rs. 5,000 a year has received the sanction of Government? And whether it is a fact that this mode of imposing the house-tax has resulted in placing unduly heavy burdens on individual house-owners, one house-owner, for instance, having had to pay no less than Rs. 558-8-0 in respect of two of his house properties in the town?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Rahimtoola Muhammad Sayani:—

1 What will be the probable annual saving when the present Survey and Settlement Department proper ceases to exist as a separate establishment?

2 Will such annual saving be permanent or will it be absorbed either wholly or partially, and if partially, to what extent by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture?

3 Does Government contemplate taking any action on the lines of the Government in the North-Western Provinces with a view to the formation of Conciliation Committees for allaying friction and settling disputes between Hindus and Muhammadans?

4 Has Government any objection to re-enact in some form or another the provisions of the Kazi Act?

5 Is it a fact that appeals to Government in certain matters were in the years 1885 and 1886 heard by the Judicial Member of Council at the Secretariat and the parties were allowed to appear at such hearing? Will Government state why such practice has been discontinued and whether Government has any objection to revert to that practice?

6 Will Government state which of the recommendations of the Bombay Extension Committee, approved of by Government, have been or are being carried out?

7 Will Government state what is the present stage of the project of the proposed Tapti Valley Railway from Surat to Nandurbar?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad:—

1 Are Government aware that while the Government Pleader as a rule appears for the Crown in criminal cases however complicated and important coming from the mofussil to the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Advocate General or some other Counsel instructed by the Public Prosecutor appears for the Crown in criminal cases coming to the same side from the Town and Island of Bombay? Will Government with a view to retrenchment entrust the criminal work of the Town and Island of Bombay coming to the Appelate Side also to the Government Pleader?

2 What were the average total monthly emoluments during the three years ending December 1893 of (1) the Clerk to the Insolvency Court, and (2) the Official Assignee?

3 (*a*) What are the reasons for inserting a provision in the proposed "rules regulating the extent of the independent authority of Municipalities in respect of public education" published at page 1030 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I (1893), requiring Municipalities to submit the educational section of their budget to the Educational Inspector when the rest of the budget involving much larger expenditure is not required to be submitted to the Commissioner? (*b*) Why is it proposed by these rules to lay down restrictions regarding the award of free-studentships and scholarships in primary schools and other institutions *aided* by Municipalities? Does the Grant-in-aid Code of Government provide similar restrictions regarding free-studentships and scholarships not paid from public funds in the case of institutions aided from Provincial Funds? (*c*) Were the requirements of Government Resolution No. 31, Educational Department, dated 8th January 1892, about holding divisional conferences of the representatives of leading Municipalities in each division in addition to inviting their written suggestions, complied with before framing these rules? If not, for what reasons? How many Municipalities sent written suggestions and how many were in favour of the changes referred to in (*a*) and (*b*)?

4 Have Government made any enquiry with a view to ascertain how far the principles laid down by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne in his speech at Agra in November last, were given effect to in dealing with the customs and rights of the inhabitants of Yeola, and if so, what is the result of that enquiry? If no enquiry has been made, do Government contemplate making any such enquiry?

5 Is it true that four telegrams, dated the 23rd of September 1893, 6th October 1893, 10th January 1894, and 11th January 1894, respectively, addressed to Mr. Winter, Collector of Nasik, informing him of the serious state of affairs at Yeola and seeking assistance, were returned by that officer for want of Court Fee stamps? Are there any rules issued by Government prohibiting officers from taking cognisance of such urgent telegrams unless they are stamped?

6 At whose instance and for what reasons was the number of nominated Commissioners of the Amedabad Municipality raised in the year 1893 from 14 to 17, while the number of elected Commissioner, was kept the same as before?

7 (*a*) When was the Uncovenanted Medical Service established and how many appointments have been made in this Presidency, to this service since it a

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…n profession of medicine, …stant Surgeons, and (3) (*b*) What is the system …nts to this service? Are …and applications for the …hat manner? (*c*) How …ates have from time to time …pplied for appointments in this service, and how have their applications been disposed of?

8 Are Government now in a position to give definite answers to questions Nos. 4, 5 and 6 put by me at the meeting of the Council on the 27th of July 1893, respecting the grievances of the Khots in the Devgad Taluka of the Ratnagiri District, and if so, will Government be pleased to do so?

9 (*a*) Is it a fact that during the years 1890, 1891 and 1892 there were only 18 cases in which the Chemical Analyser had to give evidence in person, while nearly a thousand medico-legal cases were examined and reported on and reports admitted as evidence? How many of these examinations were actually conducted by the officer over whose signature the report of the examination were certified? If any reports were signed by the Chemical Analyser while the examinations were really conducted by the Assistant Chemical Analyser, why were not such reports sent under the hand of the Assistant as provided for by Section 510 of the Criminal Procedure Code? (*b*) Out of the total number of 1,792, 1,619, 1,755, 2,320, and 1,963 analyses conducted by the Chemical Analyser's Department during the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, respectively (vide Chemical Analyser's Report for 1892), how many in each year were actually performed by (1) the Chemical Analyser, (2) the Acting Chemical Analyser during the periods that the permanent incumbent was on leave, and (3) the Assistant Chemical Analyser? (*c*) Are the facts stated in the petition publicly made by the late Assistant Chemical Analyser that the Chemical Analyser during the years 1890, 1891 and 1892, was in the habit of spending days at hill sanitaria and signing the reports of analyses done in the laboratory at Bombay and sent up to him for signature? If the allegation is true, how many days in all during those years was he so absent, and by whom was such absence authorized and under what rules? (*d*) Will Government be pleased in view of the serious allegations publicly made about the working of the Chemical Analyser's Department to lay the report of the Chemical Analyser (vide answer to my question No. 3 put at the meeting of the Council on the 31st of August 1893) on the table?

Question put by the Honourable Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu:—

1 In the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Mukund Baba Vete and others, decided by the High Court of Bombay, it was brought to light that an illegal practice prevailed in Belgaum where police officers lend their help without orders from British Magistrates, in the execution of warrants of arrest of British subjects, issued by the Sangli authorities for offences alleged to have been committed within the territory of that State. Whether Government is aware of such a practice in Belgaum or in any other place, and if so, whether Government will be pleased to issue orders to put a stop to the same?

2 What final decision Government has passed on the petition of certain Khots in the Devgad Taluka against the inequalities produced by the survey settlement recently introduced there?

3 Is Government aware of the complaints made by the rayats of Panvel Taluka against the enhanced survey rates introduced there, and whether Government has recommended any reasonable reductions in the same or not?

4 What orders Government has passed with regard to a large sum (about Rs. 21,000) advanced by the District Local Board of Belgaum for the hutting and other charges incurred for the people working on relief work opened by that Board during the last scarcity and which charges should have properly been paid from the Provincial Fund, as the District Local Board had only sanctioned the works on the suggestion of Government?

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

1 Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 125, dated the 15th January 1894—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the law to further amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay.

III.—Bills and Orders of the day:—

1 A Bill to amend the law in force in the Peint Territory in the Bombay Presidency—*First*

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A MISSIONARY.

THE CASE WITHDRAWN.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the defence in the case in which Rev. A. W. Prautch charged Aga Mahomed and seven others with defamation. He stated that the defence had, in the first instance, engaged Mr. DeSouza, pleader, to defend them before his Worship, but Mr. DeSouza being engaged at Yeola, was unable to attend. He had written to the complainant from Yeola, that the defence should apply for a postponement on the ground of their *vakil* being engaged elsewhere. Since then the defendants had engaged him (Mr. Spencer), and they were ready to go on with the case. He should take no [illegible] Mr. DeSouza, would, by permission of the [illegible] the complainant that the Magistrate [illegible] application for postponement, [illegible] should be prepared to go on with [illegible] two o'clock in the afternoon, as [illegible] be attended. [illegible] was filed, on the 16th [illegible] last, the complainant stated that he was [illegible] belonged to a Methodist Mission. On [illegible] last eight persons, namely, Aga Mahomed, [illegible] Rahimkhan, Kalakhan, Nasir Shaim, [illegible] Ismail Sang, and Rahimulla presented [illegible] to the Third Presidency Magistrate, in which they stated that they were put to great annoyance by some *padris* who entered their (opium-smoking) clubs against their wishes and offered them bribes to sign certain petitions and to bring witnesses who would be ready to make certain false statements against Government officials to a house at Khetwadi, where there was a printing press, and that three sahebs came now and again and annoyed them with proposals similar to the above. The said petition was published in the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* of the 9th January last. The complainant asserted that he was one of the *padris* (missionaries) referred to in the said petition, and that the allegations with regard to offering bribes were directed, along with others, against him. He further said that he was the saheb referred to in the said petition when the petitioners said that a saheb offered them bribes to bring such witnesses as would make certain false statements against Government officials to a *chapkhana* at Khetwadi. He further said that he was one of the three sahebs referred to at the end of the petition. As a missionary, he took great interest in the opium question, and he used to visit, and still visited, the dens of the opium-eaters and smokers in order to obtain information at first-hand. When his friends and acquaintances came to know of the petition from the newspapers and otherwise, they had no difficulty in concluding that he was one of the *padris* and the saheb referred to in the petition. He said the allegations made in the petition were entirely false and without any foundation, and were known to be so by the petitioners when they made the petition. They were very damaging, and calculated to cause great harm to his reputation if not proved to be false in a court of justice. Under those circumstances he charged the accused with defamation. The following is a copy of the petition filed by the accused before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and annexed to the complainant's information:—"We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Bombay, most respectfully beg to lay our grievance before you with a hope that your Worship will be pleased to enquire into the matter and give us such protection as you may think proper. Last August Government closed the licensed smoking-houses. This has caused us great hardship, and we consider ourselves deprived of our liberty. However, we have opened private clubs, but we are put to great annoyance by *padris* and *muktifouzwallahs* (Salvationists). They enter our clubs against our wishes, offer us bribes to induce us to sign petitions to say that we wish the use of opium be entirely prohibited—a thing which we would never allow to be done—and ask us to make false statements against Government officials, to the effect that they have bribed us to say opium is a good thing. We are also offered bribes to bring such witnesses to a house in Khetwadi, where a *sahab* said there is a *chapakhana* (printing-press). Three sahebs come now and again and for fear of disturbance being created, we ask the court's protection, and beg that these people may not be allowed to come to our houses against our wish, and tell us what we are to eat and not eat."

In the afternoon the complainant appeared and said that the accused were not present in the court, but he (the complainant) was not willing to proceed with the case. He was unable to find out who wrote the petition in question, or the circumstances under which it was drawn up. He was also unable to bring evidence to prove that the eight (accused) petitioners understood the contents of the petition they presented to Mr. Webb; he therefore, begged leave to withdraw the summons.

The Magistrate said that if complainant could not prove his case, the Court had no alternative but to strike it out.

The case was accordingly struck out

An American contemporary computes (says the *Hospital*) that there are about seven hundred women doctors at the present time practising in Russia. Many of these occupy important positions in hospitals and workhouses, in educational establishments, in factories and works of various kinds, and in Government institutions, whilst others hold appointments in the service of municipal bodies. The remuneration for those different posts varies from about £200 downwards. So far as private practice is concerned, there is one woman doctor who makes an income of £1,800 per annum—a phenomenally good record. But the average income of the woman medical practitioner in private practice is something under £300 a year.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet disco very of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR HINDU GIRLS.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the above school took place yesterday evening, at the "Sir Mungaldas Bungalow," Girgaum, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, C.I.E., presiding. There was a large and fashionable gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen, amongst them being her Excellency Lady Harris who kindly distributed the prizes. The children went through a programme of songs and recitations in the English and Marathi languages in a manner which did credit not only to the children themselves but also to those who were responsible for their training; and the efforts were loudly applauded.

Mrs. Shevantibai M. Nikambe, the lady superintendent, then read the report, which showed that on the whole they had a satisfactory year. The attendance had been larger than ever before, while the number on the roll had increased to seventy. The school boasted of a class of "young wives." Those who desired to prosecute their study according to the Government standard were allowed to do so, while others who did not, were allowed to go through just what was necessary for them. Singing and music had been attended to; the needlework had been carried on very regularly. The studies in the school were now up to the sixth English standard. Mrs. Solomon, who took great interest in the school, examined the higher classes in English, singing, and needle-work. The elder girls had the happy opportunity of spending a very enjoyable evening at her house, at Malabar Hill. The lady superintendent named the several ladies and gentlemen who gave their patronage and help during the year, and thanked them all for the interest evinced by them in the institution. The valuable help rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Tribowandas Mungaldas to the school authorities, and also their kindly allowing the use of their magnificent bungalow for the occasion, were duly acknowledged. In conclusion the lady superintendent said that the visit of her Excellency Lady Harris would be long remembered with heart-felt gratitude by the school and all others interested in it.

The children having recited a few more songs, her Excellency Lady Harris distributed the prizes to the girls, who subsequently sang a Marathi song especially composed in honour of the visit of her Excellency.

The chairman then said: Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—There is a singular propriety in our meeting here on the present occasion in this house, for it is intimately associated with the work of female education for the past thirty years and more. As Mr. Tribhowandas reminded us the other day, his revered father, the late Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy, was one of the pioneers of female education in this city, and he has, with great munificence, endowed the school which bears his name. It is a happy coincidence that her Excellency Lady Harris should have been called upon to discharge the agreeable duty of showing her intetest in female education on two occasions during the present week, and of distributing prizes to the successful pupils of two such institutions as the Sir Mungaldas Girls' School and the Hindu Girls' English School, over which Mrs. Shevantibai presides. His Excellency Lord Harris, in his address the other day, remarked that the people of this country have not shown any great eagerness in the cause of female education, and that in the matter of this reform, as well as other reforms, our people were very conservative, and did not like to move as fast as our English friends desired. There is, no doubt, considerable truth in this view. At the same time we may be permitted to hope that things are really not so bad as they seem. During his Excellency's four years' administration, great progress has been made in the spread of primary female education; and we cannot sufficiently thank Government for the liberal support it has extended in this direction. Female schools supported by Government or by Christian Missionaries are, however, the result of philanthopy, and do not indicate any genuine desire on the part of the people to impart education to their children. This is not the case, however, when we have such institutions as the Alexandra Girls' School, the Kalbadevi Girls' School, the Mungaldas Girls' School, the Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School, the Bai Bhikbaiji Girls' School, the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' School, the Poona and the Ahmedabad Girls' High Schools, the Khoja Girls' School, and the Parsee Panchayet Girls' School, all more or less endowed with private funds and managed by private committees of Native gentlemen. Better even than the moral suggested by these endowed schools is the lesson we can draw from the success of a purely private undertaking like that of the Hindu Girls' School, conducted by Mrs. Shevantibai, for the higher education of our girls. I understand that many married ladies come here to continue their studies during their leisure hours, and that the school is chiefly supported from fees paid by the pupils, these fees ranging as high as Rs. 2 per month in some cases. The success of such a school shows that there are people among us—and they are not a few—who prize education for its own sake, and who seek to elevate the condition of female members in their families to an equality with their own, with a view to remove that disparity which is at the root of many of our social difficulties. The Maharani School, at Mysore, and the girls' schools in Barcda, testify to this same awakening. While therefore there is much room for improvement, it cannot be said that the past thirty years have been unproductive of good results. People have shown a genuine earnestness in this matter, which promises to produce good results in the time to come. His Excellency, in his address, was pleased to refer to an incident in regard to which he expected that the native papers would speak harsh things about Government, and their silence was attributed to the popular indifference on the subject of female education. I may say with reference to that matter, that there is another explanation for that silence, which is creditable alike to the Government as also to the people concerned. Those who were anxious about the intentions of Government at first, soon found that their extreme fears were not warranted by the actual policy followed by Government in a fair spirit of compromise in the settlement of the question which had given rise to the anxiety referred to above. Friends of female education in Poona and elsewhere represented the true facts to their sympathisers in England, and it was in consequence of this good understanding that the native papers abstained from criticism, which was so anxiously expected by the head of the Government. Ladies and Gentlemen, as long as we have the sympathies of English ladies in this work, and the help of Government is freely rendered to us, we have no cause to dispair of success. We have good reasons to thank her Excellency for the uniform kindness she has shown in encouraging us by her presence on such occasions. She is not content with merely lip-sympathy. Both here and in Poona she has placed herself at the head of the Association which specially interests itself in female education, and in other ways of charity and kindness she is always seeking to do good. On behalf, therefore, of the community of this school, and the assembly present here to-day, I thank her Excellency and ladies for their kindness, and hope that schools like this will prosper more and more and make our English friends feel assured that their labours in this cause have not been spent without advantage. (Applause.)

On the motion of Dr. Atmaram, seconded, by Mr. N. G. Chandavarker, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to her Excellency Lady Harris and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade. A vote of thanks was also accorded to Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas for his kindly placing his magnificent hall at their disposal. The children having sung a few more songs and the National Anthem, three cheers were given for her Excellency, and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 35th and 36th Silver Spoon competitions of the Club took place on Friday morning at Coorla, distances 200 and 300 yards. The shooting was exceptionally good throughout. Colr.-Sergeant Ashdown's score of 37 at 300 yards has only once been equalled this season.

In connection with these competitions a "Silver-plated Cigar Stand," given by a member of the Club, was fired for, the winner being Gunnery-Instructor Bedford, Royal Navy, with an excellent aggregate of 69 points.

35TH COMPETITION.

	Scores, 200 yds.	300 yds.
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	37a	
Lieut G R Webb, G I P R Vols	37b	
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	37a	
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	36b	
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	36d	
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	36c	
Sergt-Major J W. Downing Bo Vol Rifles	35c	
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol Rifles	35b	
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	34f	
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	34e	
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	33g	
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	32b	
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	32c	
Sergt-Instr T E Tuffield, G I P R Vols	31f	
Vol A E Freel, Bo Vol Rifles	31h	
Sergt P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	31g	
Corpl L Valladares, Bo Vol Rifles	30	
Vol H Bow, Bo Vol Rifles	30	
Corpl A C Herbert, G I P R Vols	30	
Lc-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	29	
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	26	
Vol N W Cosserat, Bo Vol Rifles	23	

(a) handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 9 points; (c) handicapped 15 points (d) handicapped 6 points, winner of 2nd spoon; (e) handicapped 12 points; (f) handicapped 6 points; (g) handicapped 3 points; (h) winner of 2nd spoon.

36TH COMPETITION.

	Scores, 300 yds.
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	36a
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	34b
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	33c
Gunner-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	33d
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	32c
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	31e
Lieut G R Webb, G I P R Vols	31c
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	30e
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol Rifles	30d
Sergt P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	30f
Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	29d
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29f
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	28f
Corpl L Valladares, Bo Vol Rifles	28g
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Sergt-Instr T E Tuffield, G I P R Vols	27
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lan Regt	26
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	25
Vol A E Freel, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R Vols	22
Vol H Bow, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Vol N W Cosserat, Bo Vol Rifles	11

(a) handicapped 9 points, winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 6 points, winner of 2nd spoon; (c) handicapped 9 points; (d) handicapped 12 points; (e) handicapped 6 points; (f) handicapped 3 points; (g) winner of 3rd spoon.

SILVER-PLATED "CIGAR STAND" COMPETITION.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	39	33	69*
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	35	30	65
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	34	30	64
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	35	29	64
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	34	29	63
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	33	28	61
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	26	34	60
Vol H Bow, Bo Vol Rifles	30	13	43

* Winner of "Cigar Stand."

THE NEW TARIFF.

MEETING OF THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AT a meeting of the members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce held on Tuesday evening in the Chamber of Commerce Room there were present. The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Boyson, Chairman, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Vice-Chairman, Messrs. L. S. Moss, J. Peat, F. S. Bone, C. Slater, W. S. Shaw, J. H. Berry, G. W. Deane, A. H. Deane, W. G. Gibson, J. Kyd, C. B. Simpson, J. L. Walker, A. J. Yorke, H. Scott, E. F. Stranack, and H. K. Beauchamp, Acting Secretary.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Boyson, Chairman of Chamber, said:—

Gentlemen,—I have convened this meeting with the object of ascertaining the views of the Chamber on the new fiscal policy of the Government of India. I wished also to see the members of the Chamber with regard to the desirability of convening a public meeting to give greater force and publicity to these views; but I see that on this latter point we have been anticipated, as a circular is going round for signature to requisition the Sheriff to call a public meeting. But with regard to the first point I think we may take it that the Chamber will admit that as additional taxation is unfortunately unavoidable, it approves the principle of indirect taxation proposed by the Government of India. The chief blot in the scheme to me appears to be the exclusion from the schedule of cotton and cotton goods, and also the duty on kerosine and petroleum. The question is whether this measure is calculated to promote the welfare of India, and not be more equitable and desirable in the interest of the trade in these articles that they should come under the general rate of 5 per cent. With regard to the exclusion of cotton goods, of course, that is obviously due to the powerful political influence of Lancashire whose solid 70 votes none of the great political parties at home dare to offend. I am not disposed to attribute any sinister design and blame Lancashire action from an unbiassed standpoint as I try to do, its opposition seems to me not to be founded on a sound basis and is unreasonable and selfish in the extreme. Lancashire, however, has taken it into her head that import duties on cotton goods will prejudice her and act as a kind of protection to Indian manufactures, and as the Lancashire does an Eden into her head it is very difficult to get it out again. The only condition on which Lancashire will be prepared to withdraw her opposition will be that countervailing excise duties should be imposed on the cotton industry out here. Evidently this is the conclusion of Mr. Westland, for he attributes the exclusion of cottons from the schedule to the difficulty of imposing countervailing duties out here. He shows very clearly that there are no duties which seem to me to almost amount toan impossibility. I infer from his remarks that he gives that as a reason why a duty on cotton was excluded. I think it is rubbish to talk about protection, because as far as Lancashire's competition with India is concerned in low counts that has ceased long ago. To India to successfully compete with Lancashire in high counts say 30's and upwards she would have to import long stapled cotton which assuming cotton duties were imposed would be liable to that duty. It is ridiculous to say India's trade would be protected, because she would have to pay duty on all raw material and stores and, probably, on machinery. It seems to me therefore that Lancashire is competing on advantageous terms. However, to put it briefly, my view of the matter is this: the Chamber ought not to object to the principle whole sale opposing the general principles of the scheme, to protest strongly against the exclusion of cotton and cotton goods from the schedule of duties, and also against the idea that countervailing duties follow as a necessary consequence of the imposition of import duties on cotton. Another question is the duty on kerosine oil. I fancy there are gentlemen here who are specially qualified to express an opinion on this question, my opinion is that the proposed tax is too heavy, and that it should be reduced. Another item in the tariff schedule which we are considering is silver. Of course it is right and proper that a commodity like silver should be included, but it seems to me that this Chamber should take the opportunity of offering an opinion on the point as to whether the duty ought not to be levied bearing in mind the currency policy of the Government of India; a duty of 5 per cent. will not prevent silver competing with Council Bills. It appears to me this Chamber should make up its mind either to adopt one line or other, either to advocate the opening of the Mints to silver, or a Government monopoly of silver. My own view inclines towards the Government monopoly of silver though I am by no means satisfied that it is the sounder course of the two. You will notice in the proposed Bill that a provision is made about contracts. There was a question the other day about what we were to do if the duties were put on after a contract had been entered into. The provision in the Bill seems to me to meet that difficulty. These are all the remarks I have to make on this subject.

Mr. George Arbuthnot said he thought the several matters raised by the Chairman should be kept as far as possible separate from each other. The first thing to do was to decide upon a telegram as strongly as possible urging that the import duties should include Manchester goods, leaving the other questions for subsequent treatment. It did not appear that Mr. Westland had specifically stated there would be any insuperable difficulties with regard to the imposition of an excise on cotton goods in India. The objections raised were, he thought, exceedingly feeble. With regard to the Native States there was no doubt whatever that the Government of India could bring pressure to bear on the Native States, but he had no doubt the Native States would be quite prepared to act without any pressure being brought to bear. The main point, however, for the Chamber was to confine itself to the cotton duties without referring to other questions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Boyson said he quite agreed with Mr. Arbuthnot that the Chamber should confine itself to deciding the question of the imposition of the cotton duties. If the Chamber was in favour of such a proceeding, he thought as a matter of principle it ought to support it; but he also thought the Chamber ought protest against the theory of a countervailing duty as unnecessary as the competition had ceased.

The general opinion was that the Chamber should confine itself to a general protest.

The Secretary then drafted a telegram, which with a few verbal amendments was adopted. The telegram was as follows:—"At a meeting of the members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce held this evening the following resolution was passed unanimously after a discussion of the New Tariff Bill:—'That the Chamber while admitting that the necessity of import duties has been made out by the Government of India, unanimously and strongly protests against the exclusion of cotton goods from the New Tariff as unjust and unreasonable and opposed to the true interests of India.'"

It was resolved that copies of the telegram should be sent to the different Chambers of Commerce and the Supreme Legislative Council.

The Hon'ble the Chairman said the next business before the meeting was the consideration of the Tariff values. The Chamber had to give an answer to the Select Committee, who wished to know if there were any alterations that could be suggested in the Tariff values. He said he had been through them and there was no alteration that suggested itself to him as all the rates seemed fairly low.

The Tariff schedule was then considered by the meeting and subsequently the following resolution adopted:—"The Madras Chamber of Commerce has discussed the valuations contained in the schedule of the new Tariff Bill and has no material alterations to suggest."

This terminated the business before the meeting.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COURT-MARTIAL.

A TELEGRAM dated Secunderabad, 6th March, says: the General Court-Martial for the trial of Captain Percy-Smith assembled this morning. The prisoner was arraigned on two charges, of having in May last at Aurangabad illegally inflicted corporal punishment on an attested syce of the Hyderabad Contingent, and assaulting a native shoemaker, in the course of an investigation held by him as Commanding Officer of the battalion, regarding theft of boots. Colonel Williams, 21st Hussars, is President, Captain Stokes, R. H. A., prosecutes, and the prisoner is defended by Mr. Robinson, of the Bombay Bar. Major Westmorland, A. A. G., Hyderabad Contingent, the first witness called, deposed that the prosecution arose from an official letter received from the prisoner, stating that he had ordered eight strokes of a rattan to be inflicted on a syce for giving a false statement. As the syce was not liable to such punishment the witness called upon the prisoner for an explanation, and the prisoner had justified the act on ground that it was the practice to inflict such punishment in the Contingent before his connection with the force. The matter was reported by the General Commanding to the Government of India, and by its order the prisoner was placed under arrest on the 31st December. In cross-examination the witness admitted that although the prisoner demanded to know on what charges he was to be tried he refused to give him information, and notwithstanding his arrest the prisoner has never been removed from his command, the communication from the Government of India, and by its order the prisoner made a search as to the existence of an order empowering commanding officers to inflict corporal punishment upon followers of the Contingent. The second witness, Captain Langhorne, R.A., deposed to the assault on the moochee. While one moochee was being questioned by the prisoner in the orderly room, the other moochee interrupted the examination, and notwithstanding being warned to keep silence he repeated his interruption in an offensive way, whereupon the prisoner dealt him three smart blows with his cane. The next witness was the syce himself, who deposed that while giving an explanation to prisoner regarding the theft of some wood the prisoner said he was telling falsehoods, and at once ordered him to receive eight strokes, which were inflicted. Then followed the moochee who was assulted, who corroborated the evidence of Captain Langhorne, except that he asserted his interruption consisted merely in cautioning his brother, who was giving evidence, to be careful to tell the truth. After the examination of the last witness's brother the Court rose, to reassemble the next day.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 17th February, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Increase for the week	Decrease for the week	Aggregate Increase	Aggregate Decrease
Miles Open ..	722	722	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,828	55,399	...	14,771	...	10,467
Goods	72,575	67,408	4,867	...	56,575	..
Other earnings	4,516	5,389	..	1,743	...	5,278
Total for week	1,17,249	1,28,396	..	17,147	...	...
Aggregate ..	5,41,922	8,01,122	..	...	60,830	...

THE KRISTO DAS PAL STATUE.

ON Tuesday afternoon the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Kristo Das Pal took place in the presence of an immense gathering of people in Harrison Road. The Viceroy, the Lieutenant Governor and a number of leading European and native residents were present.

Sir H. T. Prinsep, in asking the Viceroy to perform the ceremony, said:—

"As a patriot, Kristo Das Pal's labours on behalf of his countrymen at large, and particularly those in Bengal, have not been surpassed. There was no case of injustice that he would not heartily take up; in the discussion of every public measure during his public life he took the most prominent part, and in every movement of reform, whether social or political, he was an active partizan, but he exercised his strong influence in repressing much that was impracticable or only calculated to prove embarrassing to good Government. He thoroughly identified himself with the Government of Bengal administered by his intimate friend the late Sir Ashley Eden, by whom the value of his advice and knowledge of native feelings was fully appreciated. Such relations, however, with high officers of Government, taken with his refusal to identify himself with those who promoted ill-considered and impracticable reforms, naturally provoked ungenerous criticism of his motives and conduct as a patriot. The time has now come when a more sober and just judgment can be formed, and at the present day amongst all classes there is a feeling of universal regret that his sound experience and earnest advocacy are lost to us in the discussion of many public matters which have arisen since his untimely death. Though of an humble caste, he was in spite of a thorough English education a strict Hindu. Still he was far from intolerant of the religious and prejudices of others. His prevailing principle was to respect the religious prejudices of others in the same way as he demanded respect for his own. Such sympathies are rare in this country.

"I hope that as an old friend and as a great admirer of Rai Kristo Das Pal I may be forgiven for having detained you so long. I feel that there is much that I have left unsaid,—much that I should have expressed more appropriately—which is due to the honor of this distinguished Bengali gentleman. The statue which I now ask your Excellency graciously to unveil will serve to recall his familiar features, but we cannot but regret that the cold marble will fail to place before us the brightness, good temper and intelligence which we can still recall.

"As a statesman and politician, his services were most valuable. Thoroughly independent, and outspoken in the expression of his opinion on suitable occasions, invective or vituperation he was thoroughly loyal to the British Government and always recognised the benefits it had conferred on this country. At the same time he was anxious to correct and improve our administration. His own individual opinions were no doubt in advance of those that he publicly expressed, but he had the good sense to know that all reforms, to be salutary and lasting in its benefits, must be gradual, and that useful reform should not be revolutionary. But I will not detain you further on this subject. The proceedings of the Legislative Councils, both of India and Bengal, are lasting memorials of his usefulness as a statesman and politician, and successive Members of Government of the highest rank have abundantly recognised this on several public occasions. As a literary man and journalist Rai Kristo Das Pal will always stand pre-eminent amogst his countrymen even though he followed the clebrated Babu Harish Chunder Mookerjee.

The Viceroy then said:—"I have to express my obligations to the Committee for giving me an opportunity of being present and taking part in the proceedings to-day. I think it is desirable on these occasions to distinguish between the functions of different speakers. It is no part of my duty to enter into a biography of the man whose memory we are met here to honour. That duty has been performed, and I am sure has been performed to your satisfaction, by Sir H. Prinsep (applause), who has been able to speak as an old friend; and in recording the services of a man to a community it is always a great advantage to be able to speak from personal acquaintance, and to be able to refer to recollections of the personality which a distinguished man never fails to impress upon those with whom he comes into contact. My duty is a very different one. I can speak from no personal knowledge of Kristo Das Pal's character or characteristics, and it would be absurd, therefore, for me to detain you at any length on this particular branch of the subject. But at the same time I believe there is a place for me also. It is common enough to appeal to the Judgment of posterity, though perhaps in the case of Kristo Das Pal, whose premature death took place only ten years ago, it is somewhat too early to appeal distinctly to the judgment of posterity. But there is another Judgment to which we may appeal. We may appeal, I think, to the judgment of those whose duty it is to study contemporary history, to weigh the actions of those who take part in public life in any prominent manner, and to formulate, in their own minds at any rate, some opinion as to the position and merits of the actor. I am here to-day because in my opinion it is established that Kristo Das Pal can appeal confidently to the judgment to which I have referred, and I feel, therefore, that it is right and proper that I, in virtue of my office, should be present on this occasion to testify to that judgment. (Applause.) I think there can be no surer test of strength of character and energy of disposition than a determination to get knowledge in spite of all disadvantages. I think that there is no larger demand which can be made upon the higher qualities of educated men than the successful conduct of one of those organs of public opinion which so powerfully influence our daily life. Skill in acquiring information, discretion, courage and impartiality in the use of it, literary culture and knowledge in expressing it, those are qualities which every man that possess. Nothing, further, can test better the temper and judgment of a man than to take part in public life, and I should say not least in municipal life, and there to meet the various dispositions of the various men and the various feelings which arise in different questions which come up for decision, and to be able, as we have been told that Kristo Das Pal was able, to express his opinion in public with ability, but with a fairness which gained for him much power. Ladies and gentlemen, I am glad to be here, because it appears to me from the records which have been put before me, and from the speech which we have just heard, that Kristo Das Pal was such a man as I have endeavoured to describe, and that it was for that reason that he earned the confidence and respect of his countrymen, including in that term not only those of his own blood and lineage, but those also, like our friend who has just spoken, who recognise in such matters no distinction of race. I am glad to be present on this occasion, with the inhabitants of this city and district, to take part in the completion of the work of this committee. I venture to hope that the statue which I shall now have the honour to unveil will serve two purposes. In the first place that it will recall to those who had the acquaintance and friendship of Kristo Das Pal the familiar features which they loved, and in the second place, when those whose affections collections are now present have passed away, that this memorial will serve to remind those who come after us and occupy our place, that we have handed down to them this statue, as a permanent memory of Kristo Das Pal, a man who in his day and generation did his duty firmly, honourably and well. (Loud applause.)"

His Excellency then unveiled the statue, amid prolonged applause.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF MARCH, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are irregular. There has been a rapid rise in Sind, a brisk fall at Ratangiri, Belgaum and Goa and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the barometric gradients are slight. Winds remain practically unchanged, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the normal at Bangalore, Cuddapah and Trichhinopoly, and the minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Bangalore, Masulipatam, Madras and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 102°8 at Cuddapah and the lowest 54 at Indore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are slightly cloudy in the Madras Presidency. There has been no rain at any station. Pressure is abnormally low to the south of Latitude 17°, and the weather will become slightly cloudy. The barometer is high in Lower Sind and Gujarat, and moderate to fresh winds are to be expected on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Cochin. The weather is fine and generally settled all over the country.

S. H. G. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 8th March, 1894.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 16 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·889
Temperature of the Air	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·9
Dew Point	67·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·726
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·3
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·1
General Directions of wind*	..NNW, ENE, WNW, N, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	296

* From midnight to midnight.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 28th February, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total ..	Rs. 1,81,934	Rs. 8,62,281	Rs. 5,686	Rs. 10,49,901
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	..	..	..	10,36,732
Increase				Rs. 11,169

THINGS must be coming to a pretty pass in the Established Church (says *Truth*) when an incumbent has to subsist upon the proceeds of parochial entertainments. Dr. Ellis, vicar of St. Botolph's, Lincoln, has been reduced to this sore strait. Speaking at a recent "knife-and-fork tea" and concert, he said the profits "would go towards providing himself with bread and butter." St. Botolph's is one of the most populous parishes in the city of Lincoln, but the vicar states that he has the smallest stipend, and that even he has paid the curate and his rent he has nothing left to live upon.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

MANY styles of decoration adopted in England from time to time have come from abroad, and now again, putting aside the Watteau fashion, of which we were getting rather tired, Mrs. Green has designed most of her novelties as reproductions of the dresses and floral effects that graced the Trianon in the days of Mmes. Du Barry and de Pompadour. The change will be a welcome one, and we are too well aware of the artistic nature of the work done in Crawford-street not to

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SILVER VEIL

BRIGHT LUXURIOUS TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES.

THOS. OGDEN LD. LIVERPOOL

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Before use. After use.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus," week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS. Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

The Patent OCTOPUS ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
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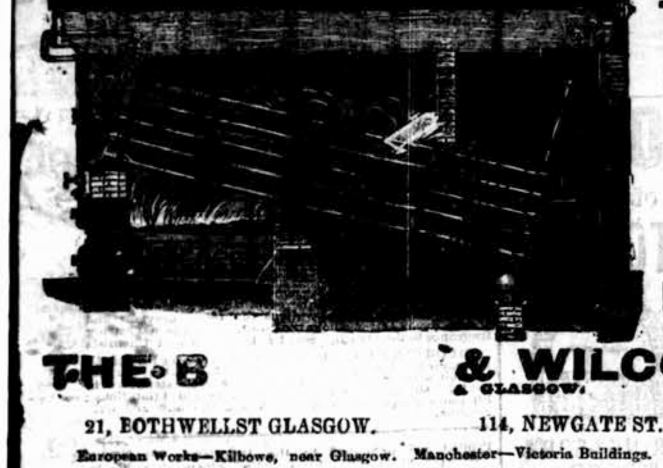
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European Works—Kilbowe, near Glasgow. Manchester—Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Victoria.

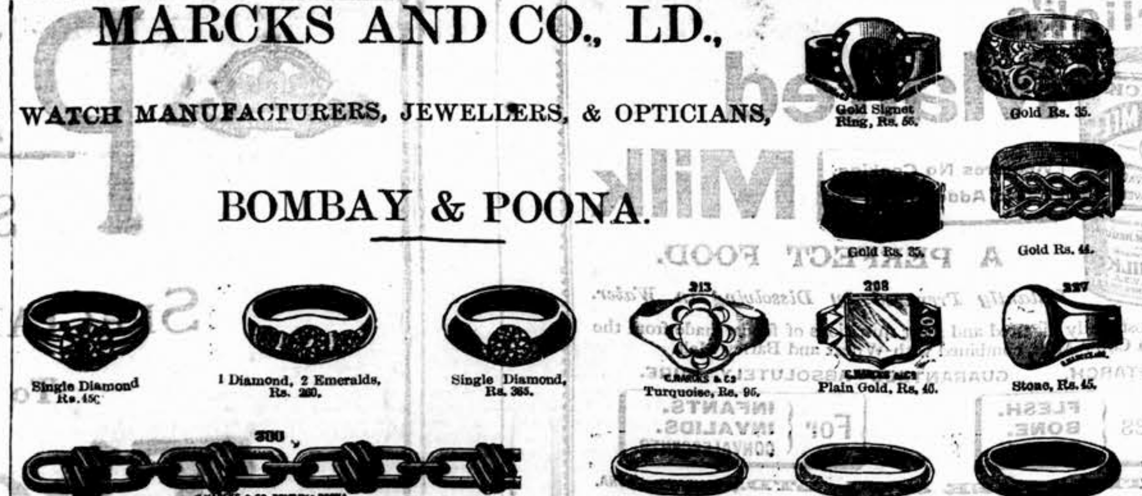
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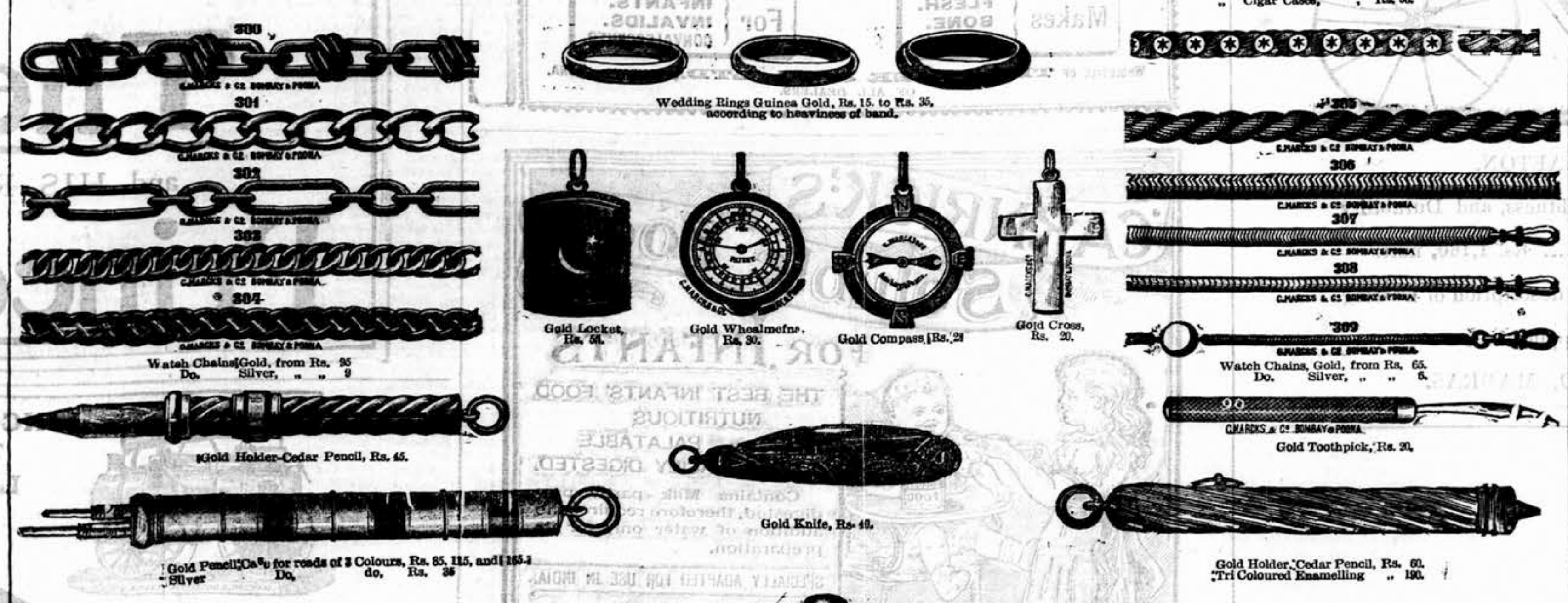


Single Diamond Rs. 450. 1 Diamond, 2 Emeralds, Rs. 260. Single Diamond, Rs. 365. Gold Signet Ring, Rs. 56. Gold Rs. 35. Gold Rs. 35. Gold Rs. 44. Turquoise, Rs. 95. Plain Gold, Rs. 40. Stone, Rs. 45.

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Watch Chains, Gold, from Rs. 65. Do. Silver, „ „ 6.

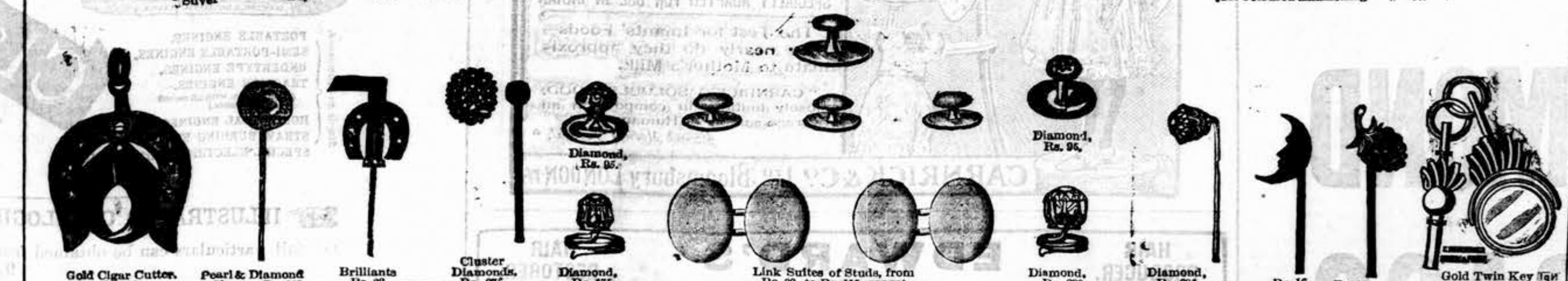
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"Mrs. W. H. GLADSTONE would like a Lady's Electric Gold Watch sent to enclosed address—"12, Marine Parade, Folkestone." "April 25, 1892."

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« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, July 27 th, 1872.

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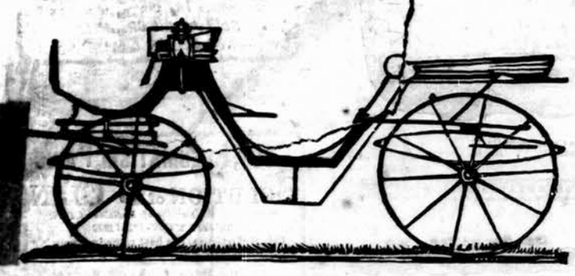
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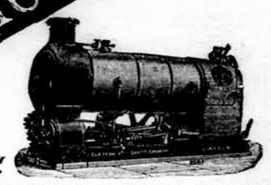
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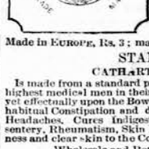
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